ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,602—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1899.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOC

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	29th April.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denney	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. Wibmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th April, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	J. Morovich	4,212	1st May 1899.
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st June 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	9th May 1899.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	22nd May 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 24, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
TONKIN	6,246	Vaquier	4th May, 1899

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th April, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 2nd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA." 1,820 tons, at 10 a. m. on the 4th May, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 1st May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 29th April.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 5th May.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 18th May.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon, via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th April, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarello	5,000	25th May, 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1ST CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months. Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "BORMIDA" from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 20th May, 1899.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27, 1899.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SULTAN	2,884	Bohnsack	12th May.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
DELAGOA BAY	and
CAPE TOWN	SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 30th March, 1899.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

A STEAMER on or about 30th April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd March, 1899.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE,

ONE new ENGLISH BUILT half C Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood.

One new English-built C under-spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood and with patent brake.

English-built Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & CO.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUX.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

Have on view a large Selection of all Articles required by Travellers and Tourists, including

LEATHER, STEEL AND CANVAS TRUNKS.

KIT BAGS AND GLADSTONE BAGS.
HOLD-ALLS AND VALISES.

BONNET AND HAT BOXES.

Also a Splendid Assortment of

FITTED DRESSING AND SUIT CASES.

COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Foudants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!

ANYONE who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	Per box	[illegible]	0
Monicos Regalia de Preferencia "	50	"	15	0
Dainties Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—

					Cash, Rs.	a.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings				Per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	"	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	"	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	"	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	"	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	"	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	"	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		"	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		"	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100		"	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		"	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	per lb.	2	0	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	12	0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	8	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	4	0

		Rs.	a.
ORANGE PEKOE	per lb.	1	0
PEKOE	"	0	14
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	12
SOUCHONG	"	0	10

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S ANTI-PLAGUE PILLS.

THESE are now being very largely prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession all over India and have been found to act most beneficially as a true Prophylactic or Protection against Plague, and as only one is required daily, they are very easily remembered to be taken.

In Bottles, 6 As. 12 As. and Rs. 2 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE AND THE SKIN WITHOUT BLEMISH

BY A DAILY DRAUGHT OF

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT,

A HARMLESS BEVERAGE for household use, SLIGHTLY APERIENT in FULL DOSES. It EXERCISES a REMARKABLE effect in removing Pimples, Spots, and Blemishes from the Skin, leaving it smooth and DELICATE, clearing the

COMPLEXION,

and giving it healthy colour or tone.

THIS SALT is one of the best Saline Draughts on the market, and being always freshly made, it is much superior and more active than IMPORTED BRANDS.

Re. 1-4 Per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 2. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 2. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, [illegible], Bengal.

LARGEST CYCLE STORE IN BOMBAY.

THIRTEEN MODELS OF THE BEST ENGLISH PRODUCTIONS TO SELECT FROM, RANGING IN PRICE

From RS. 250 to RS. 450.

PRICE LISTS, POST FREE.

THE "KANGAROO" ROADSTERS.

THE "KANGAROO" Types have been manufactured by the "Premier" Cycle Co., Ltd., to meet the demand for sound and reliable machines at PARTICULARLY LOW FIGURES. They are infinitely superior to anything else offered at the prices and are placed on the market with the fullest confidence.

THE "KANGAROO" GENTS

	Rs.
Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 24in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; 28in. wheels; Dunlop pneumatic Roadster Tyres; block chain; rubber brake and pedals; gear 66in.	250
11 monthly instalments of Rs. 25 each.	275

THE "KANGAROO" LADY'S.

	Rs.
Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 20in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; Dunlop pneumatic tyres; block chain; leather gear case; rubber brake and pedals; invented handle-bar; gear 58½in.	275
12 monthly instalments of Rs. 25 each.	300

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS.

THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,
ENGLAND.

PARKER'S

COMPOUND DAMIANA ELIXIR.

Damiana possesses aphrodisiac properties, and for the restoration of virility in debility of the reproductive organs of both sexes is largely prescribed, being a non-irritating sexual tonic. The other ingredients act as tonics on the nerves, muscles and brain, exalting the intellectual faculties. For some years past Medical Journals have noted numerous cases in which Damiana has been employed and of its great and remarkable utility where many other drugs have failed. Full directions given with each bottle.

Per bottle Rs. 3-4 and 5-0.

SOLD BY

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Rs. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Jumma Musjid, [illegible]bay.

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THACKER & CO., LD.,
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Minutes of Evidence, taken before the Committee appointed to inquire into the Indian Currency, together with an Analysis of the Evidence—Part I Rs. 2-0.

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TWO NATIVE NARRATIVES OF THE MUTINY IN DELHI. Translated from the Original by the late Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, C. S. I. With Map and two illustrations, Rs. 9-0.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the Property and Credits of NOOR MAHOMED VIRJI of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan deceased.

ALLOOBHAI MEHERALI, residing at Mazagon, outside the Fort and 2 RAHIMTULLA MURAJ, residing at Palkhi Moholla Khadak, outside the Fort, on behalf of VALLY MAHOMED PEERBHOY, the minor grandson of the deceased ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, LAWRENCE HUGH JENKINS, ESQUIRE, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 25th day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine and in the sixty-second year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar,

D. B. BINNING,

The 25th day of April, 1899.

RUSTOMJI P. BHARUCHA, ESQR,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	24	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	48	0
BULL'SEYE KODAKS No. 2	40	0
Do. do. No. 4	60	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	125	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	60	0

SPOOLS.

	Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1	12
„ FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp. ...	2	8
„ BULL'SEYE or BULLET KODAK No. 2...	3	8
„ Do. do. No. 4...	5	4
„ CARTRIDGE KODAK No. 4...	5	4

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula Spectacles from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—A Standard Indian sympathetic overstrung walnut square piano by Sciedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, the property of F. W. ENGLISH, Esq., gone to England, Price Rs. 600—MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHS taken at JACKAL HILL, and MAROLE POINT TO POINT RACES, may be obtained at CLIFTON and Co., Photographers, 58, Medows Street.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Rs. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence and Speed. SINGER and Co., Bombay.

TO LET, for six months, well furnished UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW, on Cumballa Hill, Rent moderate. Apply sharp to "PRINTERS," care of this Paper.

WORTH TRYING.—Our Navy Blue Serge Suits, Rs. 35; Tennis Flannel Suits, Rs. 30; Dress Dinner Jackets, Rs. 40; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, 6 for Rs. 24; Evening Dress Suits, Rs. 85; Dress Shirts, 6 for Rs. 30; Best West End Styles. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

TUITION.—TYPE-WRITING and SHORTHAND, taught fully and completely for Rs. 10 per mensem. The BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK! of Huge REDUCTIONS in Superb TEAS of The Bombay Tea Association, Ld. Nearly 25 per cent less. In 1 lb. tins at the following REDUCED PRICES. Re 1, annas 12,9 and 8-6 per lb. Loose in bulk, less one anna per lb. MORTON, MAJU and CO., Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PIANO Orphens Organ with 12 Tunes Rs. 180, each, one second Hand (used only 4 months) with 12 Tunes Rs. 100, extra Tunes Rs. 10 per dozen.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTHING LIKE A TRIAL—You must have tried COFFEE of other makers but you are earnestly requested to give a trial to DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCCA COFFEE at Re. 1-4 per lb., and you will be perfectly satisfied with it. The Coffee is Guaranteed to be free from Chicory or any other substance like it. It has a reputation of 12 years as second to none in the market. Send for at in and you will be its regular buyer. N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street; Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a PIANO TUTOR.—Apply with particulars to Mrs. SOPHIE, No. 6 Road, South of Grant Road Bridge.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese Tamil, Mallyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

REPORTER.—WANTED, fully competent European or Anglo-Indian SHORTHAND REPORTER for daily newspaper in India. Address, stating salary required and qualifications, "Box 253," care of this Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

FOUCHE & Co.—PRIVATE DETECTIVES under EUROPEANS only. Undertake every kind of detective and secret enquiry work:—(1), Divorce proceedings initiated. (2) Applications, Petitions or Memorials prepared and typed ready for transmission. (3) Houses and estates purchased and sold. (4) Missing friends traced. (5) Debts collected. Loans negotiated. (6) Partnerships arranged. (7) Persons watched. (8) The interests of the non-official classes watched, and abuses in administration brought to the notice of the constituted authorities in India and in England. Head Office,—No. 1, Main Street, Poona.

RIPON HOTEL—MAHABLESHWAR.—"During my stay at the RIPON HOTEL I was very Comfortable indeed. The food and attendance were very good. I can highly recommend the Hotel.—St.—ley Ed.—des, Brigadier General."

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecgopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

COMPOUND PAPAYRENE or DIGESTIVE FLUID. The great and unfailing remedy for indigestion Dyspepsia. Each, price Rs. 1. Prepared only by LINDON and Co., Chemists and Druggists, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c.,&c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

ENLARGEMENTS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS are prepared to supply Permanent High Class Enlargements on Paper and Opal, finished Artistically in Black and White or Water Colours. The character and likeness carefully preserved. For Prices and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Saloon, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd., BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS, are the best, most reliable, and cheapest; they do not get foul, and are correct size and weight.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"

And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMPTY KEROSINE OIL BOXES.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th April 1899, at 4 p. m., at the Bellasis Bridge Municipal Pipe Depot, a lot of empty kerosine oil boxes with tins.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th April 1899.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED CASES OF KEROSINE OIL.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Mazagon Darookhana Bunder, by order of the Bombay Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of the underwriters—

592 cases kerosine oil, Crown of India Brand.
8 empty cases all damaged by seawater.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 7 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 7, Victoria Road, Byculla, next to the Sassoon Bungalow, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, consisting of roses, ferns, lilies, crotons, palms, etc., also 21 iron cots, suitable for boarding schools, the property of Mrs. E. DYMOND.

The plants are on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, near the Shore Bazaar, the very valuable and new designed French-polished teak and blackwood household furniture made by Madrasi carpenters, consisting of drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinet chiffoniers, easy and light chairs, dressing and wash-hand tables, single and double window almyrahs, wardrobes, clothes press, bedstead, revolving and plain topped writing tables, bed-room sofa, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

ON SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Gas Works bungalow, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, mahogany square piano by Soundy table ornaments, pictures, lamps, 1 victoria in very good order with a set of single harness, etc., the property of S. WELLINGTON, Esq.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, chairs, tables, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, large size organ,

On account of the concerned—alabaster centre pieces card stands, flower vases, inkstands, terra-cotta figures and busts, table ornaments, bull dogs, fish bowls, flower stands, cage with singing bulbul, fancy glass table ornaments, toilet liqueur sets, opera and marine glasses, leather goods, also platedware, such as cruet and pickle frames, butter and jam pots, sardine and biscuit boxes, etc.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, the effects of the late Bai Paroobai, widow, consisting of pictures, looking glasses, copper and brass pots, sarries with gold border, silk wearing apparel, turbans, boxes, chairs, etc.

The effects of the late Mr John Issac Daly, consisting of chairs, tables, cupboard, boxes, folding cot, silver watch, crockery, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

A few new and second-hand pneumatic-tyred bicycles.
1 strong built double-seated brougham.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 light high wheel dogcart.
1 second hand office shigram.
1 set four rubber-tyred wheels.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT KAZEE STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Memon Hajee Elias Auli, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Chandbibi, daughter of the late Surfaraz Ali Kushmiri, and widow of Hajee Esmail Hajee Oosman, Hajee Oosman Hajee Esmail and Hajee Abdulla Hajee Esmail in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 30th day of January, 1897, the following properties, viz:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Government land with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Kazee Street without the Fort in the city of Bombay, fronting the said Kazee Street, on the west side thereof in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 87 square yards be the same, little, more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 898, new No. 8068, old survey No. 1857, and new survey No. 836, and assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 6181, and Street Nos. 194-196, and bounded on the north by the property of Munshi Fuzlay Ali bin Mahomed Zaman, on the South by the property of Syed Hyder bin Syed Hajee hmed, on the east by the said Kazee Street, and on the west by a sweeper's passage.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Government land together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of Kazee Street outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 66 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 897, New No. 8067, old survey No. 1858, and new survey No. 838, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6183, and street Nos. 202-204 and bounded on the east by the said Kazee Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Bapoo Saheb bin Balloo Meeya Sarang, and on the south by the house of Munshi Fuzlay Ali bin Mohamed Zaman, and the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Fir Tree Lodge," Bellasis Road, next to the Byculla Club, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, Milner's iron safe on stand, mahogany cottage piano by Soundy, marble clock, 1, 4 and 5 light gas chandeliers, stuffed Himalaya pheasants in glass case, large fish bowl, Parisian figures, English ice box, wind-proof lamps, pictures, velvet piled carpet, double cooking stove, gold spectacle, silver watch by John Jones, gold and diamond bracelet, garden tubs and pots, etc., the property of the late F. ROWLAND, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO COLLECTORS AND PICTURE FANCIERS.

On FRIDAY, the 5th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the top floor of the Paper Currency Office, Esplanade Road Fort, (entrance from Meadow Street) a very choice collection of valuable pictures comprising rare and old engravings, beautiful water colours from the various Exhibitions including prize pictures, local and other subjects, choice etchings, coloured photos, a first rate ebonized cottage piano by Rose, rich toned, etc., the property of R. C. CHAPMAN, Esq. Assistant Accountant General, proceeding home.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the top floor of the Paper Currency Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, (entrance from Meadow Street) the valuable and neat substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture, also few pieces by Roberts, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, Coventry tricycle, child's tricycle, a full size mahogany slate billiard table by Thurston with 56 balls, cues, marking board, etc., Persian carpets, windproof lamps, a collection of garden plants, etc., the property of R. C. CHAPMAN, Esq., Assistant Accountant-General, proceeding home.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th proximo, at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable teak and blackwood substantial dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, also Wimbridge's drawing-room furniture, rich crockery and glassware, valuable clocks, real old Satsuma and Kanga table ornaments and large jars, velvet piled and durrie large carpets, handsome pictures, cane matting, handsome barouche by Stephens, strong built single seated brougham, a pair of handsome and fast young bay waler horses, two handsome waler mares, one going in harness and the other going both in saddle and harness, sets of a single and double harness, gent's. saddle, a large garden, etc., the property of the Hon'ble Mr. BASIL LANG Advocate-General, proceeding home.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale,

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 28th April, 1899

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

SOLE AGENTS IN WESTER & NORTHERN INDIA.

OF THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD.,
Pittsburg, U. S. A.

1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.

Kept in Stock in Bombay.

Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep, and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.

Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.

Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE .... Rs. 5

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed goods, Sweepings, etc., at G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55, 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m. a quantity of unclaimed goods, cotton waste in docras, cotton seeds in bags, waste papers in docras, cotton in docras, and sundry articles &c.

Also on the same day and place, at 3 p. m., above Goods Inspecter's office—

A few lots of household furniture, such as chest of drawers, chairs, dining, drawing, wash hand, and dressing tables, gown and clothes presses, side-board, book stands, reclining sofas, dispense and cookroom furniture, ice box, etc., etc.

The above is on view,

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

50 drums, 5 gallons each, Sanitas soluble disinfecting fluid.

1 large and 1 small iron American safes.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong landau in very good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted office shigram.
1 handsome strong dogcart, in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 grey pony quiet in harness.
1 Aden cow and calf.
2 baby's saddles.
2 sets English-made nickel silver single harnesses.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon, opposite the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, table and hanging lamps, handsome oilpaintings, oleographs and pictures, beautiful table ornaments, Chinese and Japanese flower vases, Cambay and English carpets, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, garden stands, a large corrugated shade, large partition screens, 1 sweet toned square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a bay horse, 1 handsome strong built vis-a-vis, 1 office shigram, 2 sets of harnesses, etc., etc., the property of R. DITCHBURN, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich drawing and bed room carpets, table and hanging lamps, &c., &c., the property of P. MENDE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Marine Lines, near Officers' Mess, very handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture consisting of drawing room, office room, pier, washhand and dressing tables, mirror-door cabinets, wardrobes and almyras, rich glass, crockery and platedware, table ornaments, Chinese and Japanese flower vases, hanging and table lamps, English and Cambay carpets, pictures, oil paintings and oleographs, one sweet toned Walnut square piano by Schiedmeyer and Soehne, one large English stove, our gentleman's bicycle, etc. etc., the property of Lieutenant G. H. DAVIS, 2nd Bom. Grenadiers.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor, Messrs BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Action, at the Government House, Parel, on MONDAY, the 8th proximo, at 2 p. m., office and household furniture, such as teak, blackwood, and mahogany writing tables, with and without arm chairs, sideboards, drawing-room sofas, teak and blackwood wardrobes, brass and iron double and single four posts bedsteads, iron baba cots, camp and bedroom sofas, ice-boxes, dressing and cheval glasses, English and Persian carpets, mangling and ringing machines, water filters, a large size weighing scale with weights, blackwood bedsteads, 5, 8, and 24-light chandeliers, 4 and 6-light glass candelabra, bronze gas chandeliers and various other articles.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BYCULLA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th prox., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Shamjibhai Akhai, the following valuable landed property—

All that piece or parcel of Fazundari land, situate at Byculla, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 930 square yards or thereabouts, and now or formerly assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3125, and Street No. 1, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north side by Shepherd's Road, on the south by the Jew's Cemetery, on the west by Clare Road, and on the east by other property of the Trustees of Shepherd's Trust, and now in the occupation of the tenants of Shamjibhai Akhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 121 of 1897.

Vassanji Munji, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort.......Plaintiff.

versus

Raghunath Makund, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khetwady, outside the Fort.........Defendant.

Pursuant to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Twenty-seventh day of September, 1897, and the Judge's order, dated the 17th day of April, 1899, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, under the direction of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on the premise, at Lanowli, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of May, 1899, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Madras time).

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendant in the following properties, viz.—

LOT NO. 1.—AT 4 P. M.

All that piece or parcel of land forming portion of Survey No. 86, together with the Gymkhana Hotel Bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Lanowli, Taluka Maval, Poona Zillah, and bounded as follows:—On the east and north by the property of Rustomjee Sorabjee Kharas, on the south by the property of Dinshaw Shapurjee Dallas, and on the west by the portion of plots Nos. 25 and 26 hereinafter described, which premises are now in the occupation of the defendant Raghunath Makund and his tenants.

LOT NO. 4.—AT 5 P. M.

All that piece or parcel of land being Survey No. 5, containing by admeasurement 6,171 square yards, situate on the west side of the Lanowli Bazaar Road, at Lanowli, Taluka Maval, Tukdi Vadgaum, Zillah Poona, with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, bearing Municipal No.——, and bounded on the east by the property of the Railway Company, on the west by the property of Temuljee Shett, on the north by the Bazaar Road, and on the south by the property of Sadoba Patel, which premises were formerly in the occupation of Robert Frederick and now of the defendant Raghunath Makund.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Mr. Madhavji Virji, Attorney for the plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, and at Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers.

The above mentioned properties are now on view.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th April 1899.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....................	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............	„	10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	„	6,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

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LONDON 52 —Threadneedle Street, E.C
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000

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Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST..............................	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

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By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..................................	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund....................................	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors........	$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
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FROM THE 1st PROXIMO.

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TOWN HALL.
In aid of Dr. BAHADHURJI MEMORIAL FUND.
SATURDAY, 29th April, 9 P. M.
Under the distinguished patronage of
SIR JAMSHEDJI JEEJEEBHOY, BARONET,

Parsi Ladies and Gentlemen, with the united assistance of Mr. and Mrs. SEYMORE DOVE and Madame SCHULTL, will give an interesting programme of Native and English Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Organiser, Mr. D. N. PATEL.

Tickets can be had at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. and at Town Hall on the night of the Concert.

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FOUNDED 1805.
THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
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Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

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23, Apollo Street.

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THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

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THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished known as FLORENCE HALL, at Mahableshwar.

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Jail Road, Bombay.

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Subscriptions received by the Proprietors, Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill and 45, Pall Mall, London, or by their Branch Firms, Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay, and Messrs. KING, HAMILTON and Co., Calcutta, from either of whom copies of current issues may be obtained.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 0-6m., 1-4a. Low water, 6-9m. 6-54a.
Annual Regimental prize-distribution, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Henzada entered, and the steamers Sabarmati and Crescent left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Londesborough entered the dock yesterday; and the steamer Selma entered, and the steamers Dominico Balduino and Clydesdale left it on Wednesday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 9 a.m., on Monday.

A CORRESPONDENT writes calling attention to the disorderly behaviour of a number of Parsee youths in the vicinity of Grant Road, who at night shout and use obscene words, greatly disturbing the sleep and peace of mind of residents. He asked that the attention of the Police should be directed to its suppression, and if the nuisance exists, no doubt it will be stopped by these authorities.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, under the direction of Bandmaster, A. Mallandaine, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Cossack	Huttner
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe
Fantasia	Sullivan's songs	Kappey
Valse	Amitie	Waldteufel
Selection	Les Cloches de Corneville	Planquette
Polka	The Skylark	Kessler

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

COLLAPSE OF A ROOF.—The roof of a two-storeyed house, belonging to one Noormahomed Sujjan, and situated at Piru Havaldar Lane, came down suddenly with a crash, on Wednesday night at about 9 o'clock. Dr. Niazalikhan Sadatali, of the Plague Committee, his wife and child, who occupied rooms in the house, were slightly injured. It appears that the landlord had the tiles of the roof, removed to one side of the roof on Wednesday for the purpose of cleaning and re-tiling the roof, but the weight of the tiles stacked was found too much for the roof which caused the collapse. The Fire Brigade men of the Babulla Tank were on the scene and rendered assistance.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A POSTAL GATE-GUARD.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Shaik Adam Abdula, a gate-guard employed at the General Post Office, was charged with being in possession of property of the Post Office, reasonably suspected of being stolen, such as postal stamps, newspapers, etc. Inspector Manley, in placing the case before the Magistrate, said the accused was charged with being in possession of certain stamps and newspapers which were believed to have been entrusted by the public to the postal authorities for delivery. It appeared the accused had been for some time past in the habit of sending away such newspapers to a person at Ambolie Ghat, near Sawantwady. Mr. Hugh Sealy, on behalf of the accused, said his client was charged with being in possession of old copies of the *Pioneer*, the *Englishman*, a Gujerati newspaper, and four two-pice stamps. He had pointed out a man from whom he had been in the habit of purchasing such stamps, and had handed over the correspondence regarding his orders to forward certain newspapers up-country. The Magistrate said the prosecution would have to prove that the articles in question were stolen property. Inspector Manley said he should be able to show that. There was reason to believe that the present formed part of extensive thefts of newspapers; and an adjournment was, therefore, applied for. Mr. Sealy consented; and the case was adjourned for a week, the accused being released on bail.

THEFT AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

BEFORE Mr. Sanders-Slater, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Sumsoodin, Ebrahimjee, a Borah, was charged with the attempted theft of an iron plate, the property of the Port Trust. Mr. Khalil, barrister-at-law, appeared for the accused.

It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Connell, an inspector of the Trust, that, on Wednesday afternoon last, the cart containing the iron plates was stopped at the north-west gate of the Prince's Dock. It was found to contain one iron plate in excess of the number marked on the gate pass. The evidence for the prosecution was that the accused, on being sent for and called upon to account for the excess plate, offered a bribe of two rupees to the inspector to induce him to allow the cart to pass out of the gate with the extra plate.

In his defence, the accused, a new hand in the employ of Hasanalli Mahomedalli, stated that he was engaged as muccadum to see to the receipt of a consignment of iron plates on behalf of Hasanalli Mahomedalli. He had loaded several carts and went out to get a drink of water, leaving the loading of the carts to a tally clerk during his absence. On his return, he said, he was sent for to the gate, when he found that one of the carts that had been loaded during his absence contained one plate in excess of the number shown on the pass. Being new to the work, he offered two rupees to the inspector in payment of any dock charges on the extra plate.

Mr. E. C. Walker, Assistant Dock Superintendent, said the plates were the property of the Port Trust till such time as they were cleared from the docks. The effect of an extra plate being smuggled out of the dock would be that, when the shortage was discovered, a claim would be made by the importer on the ship's agents, who, if they found they were not at fault, would prefer a claim against the Port Trustees.

The tally clerk, in examination by the Magistrate, said he had twice counted the plates in the cart before making out the gate pass.

Mr. Khalil, for the accused, submitted that some mistake had been made by those responsible for loading the cart. As there was a doubt in the case, counsel asked the Court to give the benefit of it to his client.

His Worship, in giving his decision, said the cart contained eighteen plates when it was stopped at the dock gate. When the accused was called upon to explain the excess number of one plate, he offered to pay the inspector two rupees, and begged of him not to report the matter to higher authority. The inspector called the attention of the gate-keeper and a sepoy to the matter, whereupon the accused replaced the money in his own pocket. It was urged for the defence that the affair was all a mistake and that the delivery clerk had signed the chit for seventeen plates. It appeared that the accused superintended the counting of the plates and the loading of the cart, and that he gave the coolies the order to stop loading the carts. That being so, he must have known that there were eighteen plates in the carts. His Worship was inclined to believe the evidence of the cart-driver, who said that the delivery clerk accepted the entry on the chit given by the accused. It was not to be supposed that the coolies would of their own motion have put an extra sheet in the cart. His Worship had no doubt upon the evidence that the accused knew how many plates there were in the cart. If similar attempts at cheating were made in respect of other and more valuable goods, some serious result might ensue. The accused was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months.

DEATH ON THE RAILWAY.

EUROPEAN PASSENGER KILLED.

A SHOCKING railway accident is reported from Munmar station, on the G. I. P. Railway. It is stated that on Wednesday afternoon, about 4-30 o'clock, while the Jubbulpore passenger train was running between Asvati and Ghoti stations, a young European passenger, aged about twenty-four years, whose name was afterwards ascertained to be O'Neil, fell out of one of the carriages on to the rails and, violently striking his head against the copingstone of a culvert over which the train was then passing, bounded off into the nullah below. On the accident coming to the knowledge of the guard in charge, he immediately stopped the train, and, with the assistance of some railway servants, picked up the injured man and brought him in the same train to Igatpuri. It was found on examination that he had sustained terrible injuries. His right hip, thigh and ankle were fractured, his ribs were broken, and his head badly cut. Shortly after arrival in Igatpuri O'Neil died in great pain. The residents of Igatpuri raised a subscription among themselves and defrayed the expenses of his funeral. He is believed to be a resident of Bangalore and an engineer employed on one of the B. I. S. N. Company's steamers. His mother and sister were expected to arrive in Bombay to see him before he went to sea.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purul men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence and Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Royd Street, Calcutta.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Tapti Valley Railway Company was held yesterday at the registered office, Apollo Street Mr. L. R. W. Forrest presiding. The following was the directors' report:—

Your directors have to report that the Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway consented to open the line as far as Vyara, some 35½ miles, for goods traffic on the 1st December 1898, and for passenger traffic on the 3rd January 1899. Both as regards passengers and goods, the traffic has been larger than was expected. Another section as far as Novapur will be opened this month and it is hoped that we shall secure a good deal of traffic from Nundurbar before the monsoon. Amalner should be reached by October, but the through traffic to Jalgaum will depend on the action of the G. I. P. Railway, and your board sincerely truts a diversion may be made through the river Girnas as the building of the bridge over that river has been delayed. Our thanks are due to Mr. Hogan and his staff for their earnest efforts to push on with the construction of the line and to reduce the cost. The next and final call is payable on the 1st May, and the next payment of interest will be made in July. The Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani having resigned the board, Mr. H. E. E. Procter was invited to join in his place and you are asked to confirm his appointment. Under the articles of association one of the directors, Mr. Grabam R. Lynn retires, but is eligible for re-election. You have to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The chairman stated that the company had been taking goods from beyond Novapur, and he hoped the line both for goods and passengers would be opened next month as far as Chispada, and that it would reach Amalner before the year was over. The traffic at Vyara was satisfactory and better than he had expected. The line, when completed, would prove the best feeder to the B. B. and C. I. Railway that that line possessed, and it would stimulate the trade between Gujerat and Central India.

The report of the directors, with the audited accounts, was approved, adopted, and confirmed. Mr. G. R. Lynn, who retired from the board, was re-elected a director of the company. The appointment of Mr. H. E. E. Procter as a director in place of the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani, was approved. Messrs. Ferguson and Irvine were appointed auditors for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 300. The appointment of Sir Jamsetji Jijeebhoy Bart. as a director in place of his late brother, was confirmed. The proceedings concluded with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of the Kohinoor Mills Company was held yesterday at the registered office, Apollo Street, Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following was the directors' report:—

In presenting their report and audited accounts for the 12 months ending 31st December 1898, your Directors are pleased to state that after many vexatious delays caused by famine, plague and the Engineers' strike, the mill is now very nearly completed. On the 31st December 1898 there were 10,000 spindles working and had not Messrs. Platt Bros. & Co. failed to send sufficient reeling frames, more spindles would then have been running. On the 31st March 1899 there were some 27,000 spindles at work, but progress was retarded by the scarcity of labour caused by the increase of plague. The yarn has been highly approved of by the Chinese buyers, and the mill's production is sold some months ahead. The Hon. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, retires by rotation from the board of directors, but is eligible for re-election. Your mill and stock of cotton and yarn have been insured against fire for Rs. 23,00,000. You have to appoint an auditor and fix his remuneration.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said that, while on the 31st December 1898, only 10,000 spindles were working, the number had since been increased to 27,000. Labour was still scarce and delayed the working of the full number of spindles. The production was sold up to August—September 1899, and the yarn had been much approved by the Chinese buyers.

The directors' report, with the audited accounts, was approved, adopted and confirmed. The Hon. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director of the company. Messrs. Ferguson and Irvine were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 300 for the current year. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

THE SHOLAPUR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE twenty-fourth annual general meeting of shareholders of the above company was held yesterday at the registered office, Tamarind Lane, Mr. Virchand Dipchand, C.I.E., presiding. The following was the directors' report:—

Your directors have the pleasure to submit to you their report on the operations of the Company for the year ended 31st December 1898 together with the audited statements of accounts for the same period. It will be seen from the balance sheet that the amount to the credit of Profit and Loss Account is Rs. 3,51,151-4-2, including the balance of Rs. 3,940-11-9 brought forward from last year's account. This result, the directors trust, will be considered highly satisfactory. Deducting from the above sum of Rs. 56,000 paid as an ad-interim dividend for the half year which ended on the 30th June 1898, there remained Rs. 2,95,151-4-2 from which your directors have set aside the following sums:—Deterioration of building account, Rs. 17,000, deterioration of machinery account, 1,00,000, reserve fund account, 85,000, reserve dividend fund account, 15,000, fire insurance fund account, 10,000. Total Rs. 2,27,000. The available balance of Rs. 68,151-4-2 your directors recommend appropriating as under:—I. Dividend for the second half year ended 31st December last, at Rs. 75 per whole and Rs. 37-8 per half Share, Rs. 60,000, II. Bonus to the employes of the Company, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 65,000, III. Balance to be carried forward, Rs. 3,151-4-2. Total Rs. 68,151-4-2. The spindles and looms referred to in the previous year's reports are now at work and the mill has also been completely installed with sprinklers giving satisfactory production. Your directors deeply regret to report to you of the death of Mr. Vadilal Veerchand, one of the agents of the Company, who suddenly died at Sholapur on the 18th May last. The mill was closed out of respect to his memory on the following day. In him the agents have lost a useful member. The mill and its contents including stock have been insured to date for Rs. 27,47,920. Two of your directors, the Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram and Mr. Narotam Morarjee Gocuidas, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint auditors and fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 75 per whole share, and Rs. 37-8 per half share, was declared. The retiring directors were re-elected. Messrs. Ramchandra Krishna and Sankalchand Mohanlal were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 100 each per annum with further allowance of Rs. 100 each for travelling and other charges, provided at the close of the year they took stock at the mill at Sholapur. Thanks were accorded to the directors and the agents for their able and satisfactory management of the company's affairs; and the proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	10	7	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	16	4	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	5	2	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	3	43
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	2	8
G Mahim and Worlee	3	1	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	22	30
Total	53	42	162
Total plague deaths to date	45,150	39,344	
Same date last year	50	46	138

BANDORA.

There were 4 attacks and 3 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Wednesday and 2 attacks and 2 deaths on Thursday.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed Warning; When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLANDS KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing, healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat burns, stings of insects, removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

BRITANNIA GIRLS' SCHOOL.

THE annual prize distribution in connection with the Britannia Girls' School came off, yesterday afternoon, at the Novelty Theatre. Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar presided, and a large number of Parsee ladies were present. The proceedings were opened by the pupils reciting prayers. The girls next performed a short drama, in which it was pointed out that good training and education were the only source of ultimate happiness in this world, and that no amount of riches would confer that blessing which education does. Bai Dosibai Rustomji, the Head Mistress and proprietoress of the school, read the report of the working of the institution. She commenced with three girls at Baherkote, and in two years' time about 150 Parsee girls began attending the school. In spite of plague and other difficulties the attendance roll was very satisfactory. The Educational Inspector, Mr. J. F. Madon, had in his report highly appreciated the work done by the school. The Joint Schools Committee seeing the very satisfactory work of the institution commenced allowing a grant, which is still continued. In addition to reading, writing, and arithmethic the pupils were also given religious instruction, and needlework, embroidery, and other kinds of education was also imparted to the girls. Several English and Gujerati songs were sung by the girls to the tune of an harmonium, and the audience was greatly entertained. The chairman was next asked to distribute prizes, and the new feature noticed among articles for prizes, was that they included several useful platedware and German silver ware, such as Parsees use for domestic purposes. Mr. Chichgar's address from the chair was interesting and instructive at the same time. He highly commended the devotion of Bai Dosibai, who, he believed, was not adequately rewarded for her great exertions and labour in establishing a school and maintaining the same. Though she was not rewarded from a monetary point of view, yet, he was sure, she would be amply rewarded by the Almighty. The Britannia Girls' School had worked its way very creditably, and the good results which could be judged from the exhibition last evening were a sort of positive proof of it. He congratulated the prize-winners, and advised those who did not secure prizes to work harder to obtain them next year. He concluded by wishing the institution every success in future, and hoped that the poor Parsee families living at Baherkote would be greatly benefited if the parents only sent their daughters to be trained and educated in the Britannia School, which was under the skilful guidance and control of Bai Dosibai. On the motion of Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman and the interesting proceedings terminated, the girls singing "God Save the Queen."

A PROTRACTED LAW SUIT.

FOUR YEARS AND A HALF BEFORE THE COURT.

FOUR and a half years ago, in the autumn of 1894, a suit was begun in the Munsiff's Court at Muttra. To the non legal mind it must have seemed a simple matter—a suit against the Secretary of State for the recovery of goods alleged to have been wrongfully seized to pay a fine levied on another man. The goods were sold for six rupees—five rupees fifteen annas six pies to be precise—and the plaintiff asked that if the goods were not recoverable he might be paid Rs. 10 in lieu thereof. But the suit raised some intricate questions, chiefly a constitutional point of law regarding the right of suit against the Secretary of State for acts done by subordinate and mechanical officers of the Government. The case was decided by the Munsiff in February, 1895, against the Government, who forthwith appealed to the Subordinate Judge of Agra. His decision was given in June of the same year, and though he modified the order of the lower court, he, too, was "agin the Government." Then a further appeal was filed in the High Court in October, 1895, and the question slumbered peacefully for nearly three years. But in February of last year it came before a Bench of two Judges, and then came the tug of war. Counsel for the respondent opened by contending that there could be no appeal to the High Court, because it was a case cognisable by a Small Cause Court, and being defeated on that point argued the whole case. The arguments lasted for about eight days, and the Judges took time to consider their decision. In July they came to the conclusion that they were unable to agree, and each delivered a lengthy judgment supporting his views. Under a section of the Civil Procedure Code the judgment which upheld the decision of the lower court took effect, and Government again appealed under the Letters Patent. The appeal came up on Tuesday before three judges. Every preparation had been made for a field day. The Judges' table was weighed down with ponderous tomes, each of the Counsel was equally well-supported with authorities, and chapprassi after chapprassi marched in with armfuls of volumes, until the disinterested spectator wondered if the law library was undergoing its annual spring-cleaning and the First Court was being temporarily used as a store godown. The learned counsel for the unfortunate plaintiff-respondent opened promisingly with an argument of over two hours' duration on the point he had raised in the previous appeal, that there was no right of appeal to the High Court. Another hour was occupied in disposing of this point, the Bench stating that they would give their decision latter, if necessary. Then came a remarkable change. The Bench examined the original plaint, and then suddenly asked the counsel for the plaintiff-respondent where in that plaint any cause of action was shown. Half-an-hour later the Court had adjourned and the law books were carted away. In the meantime judgment had been delivered that no cause of action was disclosed in the plaint, and the Government's appeal must therefore be allowed. The Government has won its case, but it is as far as ever from a decision on the point of constitutional law, and the plaintiff is a good deal farther from the recovery of his five rupees fifteen annas six pies. Certainly the mills of Law resemble the mills of God in one respect; they grind both small and slowly.—"Pioneer."

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES.

THE Great Metropolitan Stakes (handicap) of 1,000 sovs, by subscription of 5 sovs. each, the only forfeit if declared, 15 sovs. if left in or 25 sovs for starters; for three-year-olds and upwards; the winner of any race value 200 sovs. after the publication of the weights, 5 lbs.; of two races, or one value 500 sovs. 10 lbs. extra; second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes; about two miles and a quarter, to start at the Winning Chair. Entries in Spring Edition.

Lord Penrhyn's b c King's Messenger by King Monmouth Swiftsure 4 years 7st 10lbs .... Allsopp 1
Mr W Low's b h St Bris by St Simon, Nandine 6 years 7st 11lbs .... Madden 2
Mr L de Rothschild's b c Velo by Suspender, Velleda 3 years 6st 2lbs .... Purkis 3

(Winner trained by Cole.)

Betting: 9 to 2 against King's Messenger.

Won by six lengths: fourteen lengths between second and third.

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The city and suburban handicap of 2000 sovs., for three year-olds and upwards; by subscription of 5 sovs. each, the only forfeit if declared to Messrs. Weatherby and Sons by Tuesday, January 31; if left in after that date a further subscription of 15 sovs., and an additional 15 sovs. for starters; second receives 200 sovs., and the third 100 sovs.; the winner of any race after January 26, at noon 5lbs.; of two races, or one value 500 sovs' 10lbs. extra; about one mile and a quarter. 56 subs. 17 of whom pay 5sovs. each. Closed January 3, 1899.

The highest weight accepting being 8st. 10lbs, it has been raised to 9st. and the others in proportion.

Mr W Cooper's ch h Newhaven II by Newminster, Oceana 6 years 7st Cannon 1
Mr Theobald's b h Survivor by Lochiel, Melissa 6 years 7st 9 lbs .... Allsopp 2
Lord Rosebery's ch c Tom Cringle by Donovan, Sea Breeze 4 years 7st 10lbs .... Wood 3
Prince Soltykoff's b m Sati by Satiety, Charmian aged 7st 9lbs 0
Mr F Oppenheim's ch c Le Samaritain by Le Sancy, Clementina 4 years 8st 6 lbs 0
Mr Jersey's ch h Merman by Grand Flaneur, Seawood aged 8st 2lbs 0
Mr W Low's ch f Winsome Charteris by Bend Or, Braw Lass 4 years 7st 11lbs 0
Lord Ellesmere's b c Pheon by Hampton, Photnia 4 years 7st 10lbs 0
Mr L de Rothschild's ch c Golden Bridge by Rayon d'Or, St Bridget 4 years 8st 11 lbs 0
Mr Jersey's b h Uniform by Hotchkiss, Formo 6 years 7st 8lbs 0
Mr A James' b g Sinopi by Marcion Simonetta 3 years 6st 8lbs 0
Mr T R Dewar's b c Fifeshire by Hampton, St Elizabeth 3 years 6st 7lbs 0
Mr W N G Singer's b c Hearwood by Glenwood, Hear Hear 3 years 6st 6lbs 0
Mr J Houldsworth's b c Greenan by St Simon, Sunrise 4 years, 7st 0
Mr H J King's b c Wild Irishman by Melanion, Irish Stew, 3 years 6st 11lbs 0
Mr F Alexander's br c Wolf's Hope by Wolf's Crag, Plaything 3 years 6st 9lbs 0
Mr T Shearwood's ch c Savory by Martley, Luxette 4 years 6st 9lbs 0

(Winner trained by Blackwell.)

Betting: 7 to 1 against Newhaven II, 5 to 1 Survivor, 100 to 6 Tom Cringle.

Won by two lengths; four lengths between second and third.—"Asian."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 27TH OF APRIL 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·781	Calm	1	100·1	66·1	40	...	0·99	−2·79
Sirsa	29·791	NE	3	101·8	69·1	16	?	...	..
Delhi	29·785	W	4	100·7	76·0	16	...	1·78	−1·20
Agra	29·781	Calm	3	103·0	73·4	27	...	1·35	−0·08
Cawnpore	29·788	WSW	1	105·4	73·1	23	...	0·60	...
Allahabad	29·772	WNW	2	104·6	72·3	26	...	2·20	+0·16
Jhansi	29·803	SW	4	105·3	82·7	31	...	1·74	+0·08
Jacobabad	29·796	S	6	105·4	75·1	39	...	0·45	−0·79
Karachi	29·860	SW	10	88·4	75·7	72	...	0·36	−1·47
Jeypore	29·808	NW	3	104·1	78·0	3	...	0·49	−1·20
Ajmere	29·843	W	5	101·4	75·1	41	0·01	0·48	−0·89
Deesa	29·911	NNW	5	99·1	74·5	45	...	0·48	−0·06
Ahmedabad	29·919	NNW	3	97·8	76·1	51	...	0·51	...
Bhuj	29·904	WSW	11	92·3	71·9	58	...	0·22	−0·34
Rajkot	29·923	W	9	93·9	70·8	66	...	0·29	−0·56
Bhavnagar	29·921	NNW	11	92·1	73·8	56	...	0·03	..
Veraval	29·919	NNW	11	81·5	78·3	69	...	0·34	..
Neemuch	29·871	WNW	8	93·0	73·0	62	...	0·90	−0·20
Indore	29·881	W	7	97·1	71·1	63	...	0·22	−0·88
Saugor	29·813	E	4	102·3	76·1	43	...	1·02	−1·52
Jubbulpore	29·784	W	4	104·0	75·6	25	...	0·39	−2·48
Hoshangabad	29·811	NW	1	103·6	79·2	65	...	0·52	−1·54
Khandwa	29·896	WNW	9	101·2	75·1	42	...	0·16	−1·33
Raipur	29·776	SW	4	105·5	81·0	35	...	2·06	−0·56
Nagpur	29·843	Calm	8	106·2	78·1	40	...	0·66	−2·68
Amraoti	29·846	WNW	9	104·3	75·3	46	...	1·50	−1·05
Akola	29·868	W	12	102·7	77·3	42	...	1·46	−1·19
Surat	29·927	WNW	7	93·2	75·0	61	...	0·16	−0·09
Malegaon	29·916	WNW	9	97·4	68·2	55	...	0·64	−0·69
Bombay	29·948	ESE	7	88·1	77·1	66	...	1·70	+0·78
Poona	29·927	W	15	91·5	64·9	58	...	2·73	+0·55
Ahmednagar	29·956	NE	7	93·9	62·5	60	...	1·16	...
Aurangabad	...	NW	14	94·9	68·2	54	...	2·95	...
Sholapur	29·912	NW	10	101·2	71·5	48	...	0·69	−1·97
Ratnagiri	29·922	NNW	7	80·4	75·9	58	...	0·56	−0·31
Belgaum	29·886	NNW	14	88·8	61·9	46	...	5·21	+1·08
Goa	29·929	N	13	87·0	77·4	67	...	9·76	...
Karwar	29·920	NW	7	87·8	74·0	72	..	8·22	+5·09
Mangalore	29·923	N	3	88·3	76·4	71	...	15·81	+11·13
Calicut	29·905	NNW	16	90·2	77·0	66	...	29·45	+19·50
Cochin	29·901	NW	...	89·5	76·6	77	...	35·24	+19·30
Bangalore	29·911	WNW	6	89·8	68·3	64	0·18	9·42	+3·50
Secunderabad	29·833	NW	7	102·2	77·9	36	...	2·16	−1·39
Masulipatam	29·827	S	7	89·5	78·1	78	...	15·48	+6·82
Bellary	29·902	W	9	100·2	75·2	38	...	4·03	+0·89
Cuddapah	29·848	SW	6	106·2	..	46	...	8·43	+2·09
Madras	29·830	WSW	7	98·5	79·5	63	...	32·70	+12·11
Coimbatore	29·891	SSW	2	94·4	70·6	86	...	10·7	+3·31
Trichinopoly	29·847	WSW	7	98·6	68·9	78	0·58	23·77	+12·92
Negapatam	29·833	SW	6	101·5	77·9	63	...	52·19	+21·02
Colombo	29·892	WSW	10	90·5	78·0	81	0·02	38·3	−3·32
Aden	29·830	E	21	88·3	81·3	78	..	1·56	−1·33

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Deesa and Bhavnagar Para, the pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been small and unimportant. Readings are highest in Gujarat, the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast, and lowest in the north. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Neemuch, 20 at Akola, 18 at Khandwa, 16 at Indore, 14 at Karachi, Ahmednagar and Secunderabad, and 12 at Amraoti, Bhavnagar, Para Bhuj and Allahabad.

The maximum temperature is 8° in excess of the normal at Negapatam and 4° at Madras, while it is below it in most other places, the defect being considerable at Masulipatam, Belgaum, Malegaon, Surat, Neemuch, Rajkot, Bhuj and Deesa. The minimum is from 4° to 5° in excess at Jhansi, Jeypore and Hoshangabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Nagpur and Cuddapah, and the lowest 62° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are partially clouded at Allahabad, Karachi, Jeypore, Ajmere, Veraval, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Mangalore, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly.

Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Bangalore and Trichinopoly, and a few drops at Colombo and Ajmere.

A belt of abnormally high pressure lies over Lower Sind, Gujarat and the Bombay Presidency, while a low pressure area appears to exist to the south-westwards of Masulipatam in the Bay. The south-westerly wind is increasing in force at Colombo and indicates that the weather in the Bay is squally and slightly unsettled. The weather conditions are again becoming slightly favourable for local rain in Ceylon and the Madras Presidency.

G. L. Towers,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, APRIL 27.

THURSDAY:—The barometer has fallen a little in Bengal and Burma and generally risen elsewhere. The pressure is high in the west of the Peninsula, low over Northern India and Burma and higher than usual all over India, but is slightly lower over part of Burma. The north-westerly wind which was setting in yesterday over Rajputana, North Bombay, the central parts of the country and the Peninsula, is more strongly marked than it was yesterday, while light westerly winds prevail in Northern India, and moderate southerly winds at the head of the Bay. The weather is fine generally, but light thunder showers are reported from Lower Burma and from the stations of Sibsagar, Wellington, Mysore, Bangalore, Trichinopoly and Ajmere. The temperature has risen at great majority of stations. The mean temperature is still low over the Deccan, North Bombay, and part of the Gangetic Plain, while it is high over Upper Burma, Bengal, and on the Madras Coast. The highest maximum reported is 107 degrees at Gaya.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th April, 1899.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·898
Temperature of the Air	degrees	83·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	71·6
Dew Point	"	66·2
Relative humidity of Air		·564
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	88·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	"	77·0
General Directions of wind*		W, WSW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	135

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 26.

10 p.m.	80·3

THURSDAY.—APRIL 27.

6 a.m.	78·8
10 a.m.	84·8
2 p.m.	87·1
4 p.m.	86·6

ADVICE to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1-2d per bottle.

"WHAT CANNOT BE CURED MUST BE ENDURED" need not be said to those who suffer from the effects of bad legs, scorbutic and scrofulous sores, as Holloway's Ointment and Pills are splendid specifics for these distressing afflictions. The earnest gratitude of thousands who have experienced the wonderful influence of these remedies, so that they have been raised from a position of prostrate helplessness to one of independence and comfort, is being constantly expressed, both personally and by letter. Their value is known throughout the world for every form of disease. In cases of indigestion, ague, fevers and disorders of the stomach and bowels, the pills are an infallible remedy. For gout, rheumatics, neuralgia, &c., the Ointment is a blessing to thousands of poor sufferers.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH AFTER BEING TATTOOED.

AN inquest was held at Maidenhead on Louis Montgomery Forbes, who died whilst staying at Wood View, Maidenhead, with Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie. The lady deposed that the deceased, her cousin, aged twenty-one years, came to visit her before leaving England for America. He appeared to be unwell, and as he grew worse two doctors and a specialist were called in. Witness knew that deceased had been tattooed on the previous Wednesday for the second time, and he told her that the operation, which took a long time, was very painful. The first tattooing was on his arm, and the second—a lion—on his chest. He died on Saturday morning. Alfred Smith, a professional tattoo artist at the Aquarium, deposed to operating on the deceased on several occasions. The last time was on the previous Wednesday, when the work took ten hours, with short intervals. Deceased seemed in good health, but looked fatigued, and remarked that he had eaten nothing for nearly two days. Witness had had a good deal of experience during the last four years, having tattooed five or six thousand people. He had never known anyone to be worse for it. He used the best antiseptic treatment, and there was no chance of the blood being injured. He would not say deceased was perfectly sober, as he, had about fourteen whiskies whilst he was being operated upon on Wednesday. Dr. Plumbe said that Drs. Mason and Maguire, of St. Mary's Hospital, London, were called in, and were of opinion that deceased died from blood poisoning, but there was no evidence to show that it was caused by tattooing. There was nothing to account for the blood poisoning, and witness did not think a post-mortem examination would have helped them to arrive at any decision. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence, and attached no blame to the tattooist.

Mr. South told a "Morning Leader" representative at the Aquarium that only the other week a lady highly placed in London society came to him to have her right arm tattooed above the elbow, and that any number of people in the highest society are tattooed—the Prince of Wales, for instance, and the Duke of York.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Onipenta, 3,420 tons, Captain W H Watkeys, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Hansa Line s s Rheinfels, 1,773 tons, Captain W Dewers, cleared yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 911 tons, Captain F J Raffin, cleared yesterday for Jeddah, etc., with a general cargo, and 25 deck passengers.

THE s s Indra, 3,923 tons, Captain F L Burkill, cleared yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs W T Bind and 2 children as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachuma, 541 tons, Captain H W Bawber, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 45 cases opium, and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs Usborne, Captain Lush, Captain Ryall, Mr R P Walker, Lieut Stewart, Lieut Blain, 2 native officers, Mr and Mrs Arrow, 53 men of the 21st Bombay Infantry, 6 men of the West Yorkshire Regt. and 50 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clio	1777	Johnson	Karachi	...	F Muir & Co
B	Clan Cumming	3107	Beer	Genoa	6-5	F Muir & Co
C	Eden Hall	2342	Jones	Liverpool	29-4	K N & Co
H & J	Rajputana	1312	Gimblett	Zanzibar	1-5	M M & Co
K	Tenby	2559	Campbell	Genoa	1-5	W & A G & Co
M	India	2591	Repairing			M M & Co
N	Stanfield	2192	Fleming	Marseilles	29-4	K N & Co
P	Horatio	2051	Croft	Karachi	30-4	F Muir & Co
R	Naseri	911	Owen	R S Ports	27-4	B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownagur	29-4	Sheprd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Persia	2331	Osborne	Liverpool	3-5	W & A G & Co
4	Istrar	2479	MacKay	Dunkirk	...	K N & Co
6	Peninsular	3071	Wheeler	London	6-5	P & O Co
7	Imperatrix	4853	Marovich	Trieste	1-5	A L S N Co
8	Sutlej	3103	Fox	Aden	29-4	P & O Co
9	Clydesdale	2295	Sharp	Coconada	28-4	W & A G & Co
10	Iran	4466	Hughes	Antwerp	...	K N & Co
12	Indra	3923	Burkill	Marseilles	27-4	K N & Co
13	Abergeldie	2435	Murray	Hamburg	6-5	Bombay Co
16	Labuan	2294	Gardner	Hamburg	6-5	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dwarka	759	Tice	Karachi	29-4	M M & Co
Selma	2233	Dalowan	Trieste and Venice		

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at N oon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Pachumba s	Bawber	Persian Gulf, April 15

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	H M S Marathon	Field	Trincomali.
27	Crescent s	Hannah	Delagoa Bay.
	Simla s	Morton	Persian Gulf.
	Rheinfels s	Dewers	Hamburg.
	Naseri s	Raffin	Jeddah, etc.
	Indra s	Burkill	Genoa and Marseilles.
	Onipenta s	Watkeys	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s 22 bales cotton Moledina Lalljee.
Persia s 43 bales wool L Bhucanchand; 100 bales hemp Aldridga Salmon and Co; 50 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s 146cwts myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey; 100cwts buffalo horns V Gangjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Istrar s 300 bales cotton The Bombay Company; 200cwts linseed W and A Graham and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Imani s 400 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 4002 cwts rapeseed Finlay Muir and Co; 6000 cwts rapeseed David Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwts poppyseed Killick Nixon and Co; 735 bales hemp Purshotum Bhimji; 7000 cwts poppyseed 2000 cwts gergellyseed 4000 cwts rapeseed Volkart Brothers.
Londesborough s 550 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 4003 cwt rapeseed Owen and Okell; 2000 cwt myrabollams David Sasson and Co 50 cwt gum, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Abergeldie s—220 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton V S H Riddy and Co; 223 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.
Labuan s—350 cwt myrabalams N Futehally and Co; 364 cwt gum Heerjee Virthur.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Stanfield s—1998 cwt teelseed 2500 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers.
Persia s—1098 cwt mustardseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Eden Hall s—2001 cwt gingellyseed John Fachiri; 2001 cwt gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 5898 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers.
Clan Cumming s—2000 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers; 4000 cwt linseed and 4000 cwt rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 28th April.

The Annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall at 9 p.m. to-day (Friday) the 28th instant.

Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their Prize Lists and Prizes.

The Bombay Vol. (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association prizes will be distributed at the same time.

Dress for Officers—Mess Dress (White). For N.-C. Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform with Helmets (Khaki).

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Aitkin W E
Alan Arthur G
Alexo wdroveteke Fitsco
Allan Cecil Miss
Allen W H
Andrew Edwin Mrs
Armstrong F C
Barnard Mr
Beeston Mrs
Birachin H J
Burrows W
Campbell J S Mrs
Captain P
Cartwright H L
Cattani F
Chappier E
Chatterton F
Clark R E Miss
Collins E
Compton H
Condon Miss
Cox T L
Cumber Miss
Dadshaw Khakeul Sawhar
Davies A M Mrs
Dempster David
Dennis G W
Dinshaw S Cama
Faulkner Mrs
Fox F H
Frere W H
Fry Duncan Mrs
Gasch[illegible]

Geldard Frank Mrs
George D
George Elias
Glaeser Cecil With
Glover Miss
Gordon J E Mrs
Grelpey B L
Hakim Syed Ameer Hussain
Hartnall Miss
Hastings Charles Mrs
Hilgers Miss
Hill F Mrs
Hulton H K
James L
Jones V Miss
Keil Maurice L
Knight Lolite Miss
Kydd Thomas Rae
Lambert J
Lindguist Karl Axele
Lohatoby Fanny Miss
Long W D
Loose J L
Mackenzie R D
Maneckji Nowroji Taraporwala
McCartan H Rev
Merrill
Middleton J S
Muller Walter
Mirchi Armand
Mohomed Mya

Mukerji K K
Naylor P
Nice J W
Nickols Harold
Paoli G T
Patterson W Kelly
Primadis Anton
Puddephott A C
Raleigh F
Redstop M M S
Richardson G H Mrs
Robertson David
Roodrow James
Rose L
Rudd Norman
Seidman Ishak
Sea B B & Co
Seymour A J C
Sharpe F S
Smith Mrs
Sorrow Manvill WB
Steele I M
Taylor M Mrs
Taylor S Mrs
Thomas W T
Treacher Walter G
Tullier Willoughby Mrs
Vigman A du
Watts Mrs
Welsweiron Moriz
White D Mrs
Wilkins Mrs
Winter Mrs
Yates, R B

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART.

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—
MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS.
OR
£ 4 Per Annum SECURES Rs. 40
A COMPREHENSIVE ACCIDENT POLICY
for £ 1,000 or Rs. 10,000
PAYABLE AT DEATH.
With corresponding non-fatal allowances.
Covering all ordinary risks, Cycling included.
ROAD, RAIL, OR RIVER.
For full particulars apply
SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ld.,
10, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
W. SWAN PARKER, Manager.
Agencies throughout India.

THE PIONEER LEATHER DRESSING FACTORY OF INDIA CONDUCTED
BY
MR. K. E. TALATI,
WAS AWARDED A GOLD MEDAL
AT THE BOMBAY
HORSE AND DOG SHOW.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ROLLER SKINS
MOROCCO LEATHER,
ENAMELLED LEATHER &c.
MINOCHEHER LEATHER WORKS,
AHMEDABAD.
BOMBAY DEPOT,
No. 116, BABA DHABOO STREET, NEAR NUL BAZAR.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE,
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
27, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

J. RATILAL & CO.,
TOBACCONISTS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON
FOR
LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S.
CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO SPECIALITIES.
TOBACCOS
Put up in ½ lb. Patent Air-tight Tins.
JESSAMINE.
"LOG CABIN."
MAY BLOSSOM.
GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
VIKING NAVY CUT (Full).
VIKING NAVY CUT (Medium).
FLAKED GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW.
CIGARETTES.
JESSAMINE. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes, with a holder.
MAY BLOSSOM. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigaretta with a holder.
NEEDLE POINT. Each packet containing 10 cigarettes wrapped in foil with a nice picture.
AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE-
QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.
Goods at any time found affected replaced at shortest notice.
All inquiries to be referred to
J. RATILAL & CO.,
Tobacconists,
BOMBAY.
BRANCH:
66, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE:
406, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla,
CHARGERS. Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 27.

There were Rs. 21,20,000 of Indian Council Bills allotted to Calcutta at yesterday's weekly sales in London, Rs. 3,20,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 30,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4d, 17 per cent of the tenders at that rate being accepted. Of Telegraphic Transfers there were Rs. 5,30,000 allotted to Bombay, at 1s. 4 1 32d, at which 17 per cent of the tenders were accepted. Extra allotments of Bills were made, amounting to Rs. 10,000 on Bombay, and Rs. 20,000 on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was 1-16d. higher, at 1s. 3 13-16d.

Consols dropped 3-16 per cent yesterday, to 110 7-16. French Rentes remained at 102; Indian Sterling Loan at 116; Paris Exchange on London at 25·20 fcs. Rupee Securities were 7-8 per cent higher, at £67 5-8. Bar Silver advanced 7-16d. to 28 1-4d per oz.; and in New York the metal was 3-4 cent higher, at 61 1-4 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being unchanged at 4·87 dollars. Some £75,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England.

For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed the quotation was 35 3-4s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market quiet; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 33 3-4s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal; Brown Rapeseed, 32 1-2s. per 416 lbs., July-August shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, in a quiet market; Linseed, 36 1-4s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, tone of the market quiet.

In Liverpool, the cotton Market closed steady, Surats dull, Arrivals firm. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the imports 1,000 bales. Prices were unchanged all round.

Ready Mid.-Uplands declined 1-8 cent in New York, to 6 1-8 cents per lb. Futures were 6 points higher for July, and 4 points for October, at 5·86 and 5·92 cents per lb. respectively. The Receipts at the U S. Ports were 12,000 bales; and the arrivals to date now compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Wednesday's Receipts	12,000	8,000	3,000
Four days' do.	42,000	40,000	20,000
Since 1st September	7,789,000	8,152,000	6,405,000

Prices are steady in our local Cotton Market, with a small business doing. Exporters bought 400 bales and the mills 250 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,192	bales.
Wheat	42,521	cwts.
Linseed	27,060	"
Rapeseed	26,559	"
Gingellyseed	1,731	"
Poppyseed	12,796	"
Groundnuts	552	"
Castorseed	2,985	"
Rice	2,006	"

EXCHANGE—The market has continued firm in tone to-day at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits The latter have been scarce, and for Bank Paper there has been a moderate enquiry. At closing the market was quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Francs	1·09 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There is a strong and advancing feeling in the market, and rates have moved up to 101 5-8 for 3 1-2 per cents for both Money and Account; for Threes 94 is quoted.

SHARES continue quiet. Currimbhoy Mills are Rs. 5 higher; Manockjee Petit Rs. 12 1-2; and Mofussil Press Co., Rs. 2 1-2.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32.	
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	110 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	67 5-8
Bar Silver	28 1-4

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 26.

The Clan Line steamer, Clan Ferguson, left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 26.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Amphitrite, from Bombay to Trieste, arrived this afternoon.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 26th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co. s. s. Tonkin left Aden for Bombay on Wednesday the 26th instant at noon and she is expected here on Monday, the 21st proximo, at daylight.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th April 1899, on 17·28 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	300	...	700
Or per mile of Railway	23	18	...	41
For previous 13 weeks of half-year.	4,365	5,347	19	9,731
Total for 14 weeks.	4,765	5,647	19	10,431
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	174	430	12	646
Per mile of Ry. do.	10	26	1	37
Total to corresponding date do.	2,103	5,859	127	8,089

Increase for the week ... Rs 5,4
Ditto to date ... 3422

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 8th April 1899, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,51,000	2,90,000	7,000	4,48,000
Or per mile of Railway	90	174	4	268
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	16,24,396	43,82,619	78,927	60,85,942
Total for 14 weeks...	17,75,396	46,72,619	85,927	65,33,943
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,17,718	3 13,240	7,833	4,38,791
Per mile of Ry do.	70	187	5	263
Total to corresponding date do.	14,05,366	41,27,349	74,707	56,07,422

Increase for the week ... Rs. 9,206
Ditto to date ... " 9,26,520

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th April, 1899, on 141·14 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	19,300	20	22,320
Or per mile of Railway	21	137	...	158
For previous 13 weeks of half year	40,633	2,91,481	1,605	3,33,779
Total for 14 weeks ...	43,693	3,10,781	1,625	3,56,099
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,860	29,408	58	32,326
Per mile of Ry do.	20	209	...	229
Total to corresponding date do.	34,163	3,27,375	2,027	3,63,565

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 10,006
Ditto to date ... " 7,466

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

NOWLAN—April 16, at Bareilly, the wife of A Nowlan, Esq Engineering Department, O and R Railway, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WESTON—April 25, at 2, Madge's Lane, Calcutta, Anne Martha, the beloved wife of H J Weston, aged 74 years and 7 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1899.

THE anarchy in Uganda, about which we had something to say recently, was the subject of a paper in the *National Review* by Mr. E. H. Thruston, which throws a good deal of additional light on that fearful muddle. The writer says very truly that, outside Uganda officials, there are not two men in Parliament, nor ten in all England, including the Foreign Office, who have the slightest idea of the State of Uganda, or of the methods employed to administer that huge territory. With an area of more than twice the size of England, that Protectorate has, or at one time had, a European population of some fifty souls, who, to get to the nearest railway station or telegraph office, would have to walk over four hundred miles. When this large area in the heart of Africa was acquired, there were various reasons, none of them thought out, which seemed to the casual man to justify the step. The soldier thought that Uganda was the strategic back-door to the Nile Valley, which Sir William Garstin's recent exploration has now shown to be a delusion similar to Mr. Rhodes' Cape to Cairo Railway. The missionary saw in it a great virgin land in which Christianity might grow and prosper. The merchant thought it would be a new market for the manufactures of Manchester and Birmingham. Lord Rosebery thought it would be a claim worth pegging out for posterity, and others saw in it a dumping ground for the over-flowing population of India. Everyone expected to see the region built up into an African replica of the Indian Empire. When Sir Gerald Portal in 1893 incorporated Uganda and the surrounding territories, the questions that occupied attention had reference chiefly to international boundaries, questions which the Foreign Office alone could deal with. That department has since endeavoured to administer Uganda, and the result has been six years of unmitigated disaster. Mr. Thruston acknowledges that reliable information of what occurs in Uganda is very difficult to obtain, the local officials being forbidden on pain of dismissal to give information or allow it to leak out indirectly, "even if without their knowledge and against their wish." There are no press correspondents, and nearly every European in the country is either an official or a missionary. At intervals when things are coming to a crisis, and it is necessary to ask for supplementary estimates, Blue Books are laid before Parliament, which contain despatches and reports, giving the *ex parte* statements of those who are responsible for the events they are supposed to describe. The writer has been at the pains to compile a statement in double columns, showing on one side representations made in Parliament, in official communiques and in Blue Books of the condition of Uganda, and the events of the twelve months' attempt to suppress mutiny and rebellion, and on the other the accounts by participators of the events as seen by them. This instructive history by double entry is reserved for future publication. But a similar comparison between the condition of Uganda now, and what it was six years ago before the work of civilisation began, forms part of the magazine article.

At the close of 1892 the I. B. E. A, finding itself at the end of its financial resources, asked Parliament for a grant of £50,000 a year, undertaking with that assistance to develop British East Africa and the Uganda Protectorate without any further demand on Imperial resources. The request was refused, and Great Britain bought the whole territory for a single payment of £50,000. The idea, of course, was that by this economical transaction, the British Government and Parliament would save the £50,000 a year asked for by the Company. What happened was this. Up to the 31st March 1899 Parliament voted grants-in-aid of the revenues of the Uganda Protectorate amounting to £621,000, and of British East Africa £406,675. The total came to £1,027,675 over and above the revenues. This takes no account of the money expended on the constructions of a railway from Mombassa to Victoria Nyanza. Of the three millions voted three years ago for the whole line, nearly two have been expended on a third of the railway, while two-thirds, including the most difficult parts, are not yet begun. The line was to be completed in three years, which have been found none too long for the easiest third of the line. Under those circumstances, only the sanguine will place much reliance on the assurances that the line will be completed in five years from the first turning of the sod. Well, what has this three millions of money, expended to date, done for the happiness and prosperity of the Protectorate? For an answer to this natural inquiry we have only to turn to Mr. Thruston's parallel columns. In a Blue Book on Africa, issued in 1893-4 under the head of Uganda, we read "Mwanga has been reinstated. Armed Catholics given Budu. Mahomedan question satisfactorily settled; they have been given a separate province in Uganda. Mbogo, of his own accord, resides in Mengo. The rescued Soudanese control Unyoro. Muslims agree to the abolition of the slave-trade. There was every prospect of peace on June 10th." This truly idyllic state of things, lions and lambs lying down in a new elysium, is emphasised by an official correspondent in the *Times*. Houses and shambas have sprung up on all sides in a truly marvellous fashion. So much so that I could hardly believe Mengo to be the same place. Let us compare this peaceful beginning with that which Bishop Tucker records in February 1898. "In Budu and Koki there is constant raiding." In May the Bishop wrote: "Mwanga has a large force with him. . . . Those who refuse to submit are raided, all kinds of barbarities are committed, the women's breasts are cut off, the men's eyes are put out. The situation generally is almost more critical than any since the commencement of the war." Dr. Cooke and the Rev. G. K. Barkerville wrote on the fourth of last June: "In Uganda quiet had practically been restored in April 1898, but it was the quietude of exhaustion. Another thing had become evident, that there are many of the so-called Christian Chiefs whose sympathies are entirely anti-European, and who are only restrained from open rebellion by the knowledge that they would lose all and gain nothing. When peace may be looked for, it would be difficult to predict. North Singo has been raided more than once." Archdeacon Walker wrote on July 21: "The rebels have found their way back to Mengo and are setting fire to houses by night."

In 1894 those places were fairly prosperous. It is on record that Budu, which had been given to the armed Catholics, was then "a thickly inhabited country, richer in products and in cultivation than any we had seen in Uganda." Of Unyoro, it was written: "From the capital to Kitoba the country has been one mass of banana-groves, sweet potatoes and green-fields. We had about seventeen thousand mouths to feed, but Kakanguru was confident that the resources of Unyoro were equal to the strain. There was no necessity to trouble ourselves about commissariat." In July last, Bishop Tucker described the lamentable condition into which those provinces had fallen. "Large parts of Budu and Unyoro have gone out of cultivation owing to the constant raiding and collecting of food by force for the armies marching through the land." "A Six-Years' Resident" showed how this state of things was brought about. "The chiefs and people (of Unyoro East) were as quiet as possible until, though in a time of peace, their villages and people were given to some Waganda chiefs, members of the so-called Protestant party and partisans of the Government. At this time the Waganda in many places were allowed to seize Unyoro women (appeal was made in vain to Kampala, the new administrative capital), and if the men opposed them, they were shot down. The natives, except the Waganda, are forcibly compelled to carry burdens for our forces, and for fear they should run away, do so in the chain-gang, from which, in some cases, they are not relieved even at night; this under the orders of British officers and officials. In what way does this differ from the chain-stick of the Arab slaves? Forced requisitions of food appear most usual, if not the rule. The lash is in perpetual and most unnecessary use, and the shooting at sight has not been confined to that of men." Mr. Thruston, with some reason, attributes this scandalous state of things to the rule of a department neither trained nor equipped for a task for which it was wholly unfitted. Ill-treatment and neglect caused the Soudanese Irregulars to mutiny. Maladministration has driven whole communities into rebellion, of which the end is not yet. Many individual officers have displayed conspicuous gallantry, but there has been a total want of cohesion and method alike in the administration and in the military operations. The system, or more correctly, the total want of system, is to blame for the ruin that has overtaken the whole Protectorate. The writer urges the necessity of a thorough and impartial inquiry which alone can elicit the facts and bring home responsibility and thereby prepare the way for a complete reform of the administration of the Uganda Protectorate. Such an inquiry was promised last year by the Foreign Office, but it has been evaded. Public opinion should insist upon that promise being kept.

THE necessity of interoceanic canal communication for the United States has been more than ever apparent during their recent wars. Only a short time back reinforcements were needed for the army in the Philippines, the troops having to sail nearly round the world in order to get to their destination. If America at any time became engaged in warfare with a country which possessed military organisation such delays would greatly imperil her chances of success. The United States have long talked of the Nicaragua Canal, while the Panama Canal has long been in hand. The Americans at last realise the want of an interoceanic canal, and are determined to have a canal constructed across the isthmus. The question has received much consideration during the recent sitting of Congress, and the result of their deliberations is the decision to appoint a new expert commission completely to investigate the whole question of an isthmian canal, and in particular the comparative merits of the Nicaragua and Panama routes, and to report to the Congress next December. This is not the first commission which has been appointed, as in 1895 President Cleveland formed a commission, who agreed that the Nicaragua route was the best for the projected scheme canal, and last year they estimated it would cost £25,000,000. The concession to construct a waterway was originally given to the Maritime Canal Company, but as it expires this year another company by a monetary payment to Nicaragua has stepped in and obtained succession to these lapsed rights. The two firms amalgamated, and after a time offered to sell out absolutely their rights and privileges and plant to the United States for a sum not exceeding 5,000,000dols. There have been two reports on the value of the Maritime Canal Company's assets, which assessed them at 500,000dols. and 400,000dols. respectively, and under these circumstances the offer was refused. A strong party in the House of Representatives were in favour of starting the project *de novo* and have the work carried to completion by the Government, and the House passed a bill voting 115,000,000dols. directly from the National Treasury for the purpose. A long struggle ensued between the House and the Senate, and an attempt was made to insert a proviso, authorising the purchase of all rights and easements *en route*. The suspicion that jobbery was about, joined with the fact that cooler members of both Houses believed the data before them were too incomplete to warrant them in framing a bill for the actual construction of a canal, led to the compromise named. The Panama Company, which has been reorganised, showed great activity during the progress of the debates. They secured a hearing before committees of Congress, and asked absolutely nothing except that no action should be taken. They pointed out their canal was one-third done, that engineers of the highest competence had agreed as to the practicability of their scheme, which would be finished in ten years' time. It is obvious if the Nicaragua canal project is carried out the future of the Panama scheme will suffer and, possibly this may account for the offer of the Company to become an American instead of a French corporation, and to give Congress a control of the canal comparable to the control of the Suez Canal enjoyed by Great Britain. The Panama Company's success in inducing the United States Government to defer their decision will no doubt impel them to push on with the work. The route will be inspected this year, and a state of progress in the work might make it seem wise to the Government at Washington to abandon the long-cherished Nicaragua route and cast in its fortunes with the Panama enterprise. The decision of the Government will depend, however, very largely upon the composition of the newly appointed investigating commission.

THE first of the Classic races was won by the Duke of Westminster's Flying Fox on Wednesday, his nearest opponents being Lord William Beresford's Caiman and Mr. L. Rothschild's Trident. The winner has been winter favourite for the Derby, and despite what has been written in the sporting press anent the backwardness of the Kingsclere trained horses, Flying Fox has followed up the success of Solemnis in the Craven Stakes at the first Newmarket meeting. The latter animal no doubt proved a reliable trial horse, and there is now apparently no doubt that the winner of the Two Thousand guineas is superior to his two stable companions—Frontier and Royal Emblem, which are both animals of distinction. At the same time very few of the judges in England consider Flying Fox an animal of superlative merit, worthy of being compared to such animals as Common, Isinglass, Galtee More, and other equine heroes. The two-year old form of last year was very unreliable, and possibly the Derby may be a repetition of last year's history. Unfortunately Caiman is not entered for the big race, but the two horses will have an opportunity of fighting their battle over again on the St. Leger course at Doncaster. In this connection it should not be forgotten that Caiman proved to be at his best in the autumn, and in the time which will elapse before the last classic race is run, the American horse, if he keeps in good health, will be pounds better. The Two Thousand is always regarded as a preliminary to the Derby, and often furnishes an indication as to the winner. Flying Fox has been at a ridiculously short price at a time when it was impossible for anybody to tell whether he had retained his form, and now the betting will be about even money. According to the book, Flying Fox has most to fear from Holocauste, who is thought likely to turn out to be a second Gladiateur. Recent years have proved that the stamina of the French horses is somewhat superior to the English thoroughbred. The French Derby is run on the Sunday previous to Derby Day, and Holocauste is entered for both events. If he starts at Epsom, unaffected by his trip across the channel, he will have more than an ordinary chance of success and also a large following.

BY a fall of two hundred on the week the city mortality has now declined to 1,305. The total is equivalent to an annual death-rate of 80·49—half the figure of the first week of the month. The improvement has been very great, though the plague has not declined anything like so early this year as last. The highest district return comes from Parel this week, the number being 39, Byculla taking second place with 34. All districts report fewer cases, but the southern division of the Fort is still the only one absolutely free. Upper Colaba, North Fort, Walkeshwar, Mahalakshmi, Tardeo, First Nagpada, Sewri and Sion, however, have single figures—a fact which promises well for next week. Small-pox is still above the average, and measles remains epidemic. Under several other heads, the figures are suspiciously high. The mofussil returns report for the most part encouraging decreases. At Cutch the most serious fluctuation took place. Mr. Woodburn's report shows that the incidence of the disease on those within the town is severe: amongst whom—in number about 7,000—no less than 190 cases occurred. There were 14 cases amongst the Meghwals and 89 among the Musalmans. Twenty-four cases were reported from the gardens outside the town where people have camped. In Salaya the number of cases increased to 25 from 4 in the previous week. Cases were reported from seven villages besides the town of Mandvi, owing to the people from the latter place being allowed to migrate to the neighbouring villages without any check.

ARRANGEMENTS for the protection of Simla against plague continue to be worked energetically, coolies from infected localities in the plains being detained under observation for a period after arrival, while the belongings of the suspected are disinfected or destroyed. Just now seven coolies are under observation, while a number of fowls from infected localities have been refused admission into the market and destroyed.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation of the Honourable Mr. H. Batty, M.A., I.C.S., of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations and has been pleased to nominate Mr. F. S. P. Lely, I.C.S., to be an Additional Member.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay has also accepted the resignation of the Honourable Sir A Wingate, K.C.I.E., I.C.S, of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

REV. J. A. R. BROOKES, M. A., has been appointed Joint Chaplain of Karachi.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON J. P. POCHA has been appointed on plague duty in Bombay.

MR. H. V. SATHE has been appointed Assistant Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

MR. G. M. RYAN has been appointed to hold charge of the office of Conservator of Forests, N. C.

THE services of Captain C. W. Somerset are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS C. S. ANDERSON and J. A. WILLIAMS have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenants of the Sind Volunteer Rifles.

MR. A. VOZZAVONIA has been appointed acted Consul for France at Bombay subject to the consent of Her Majesty's Government.

THE REV. J. H. MACKAY, M. A., has been appointed Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland in the Presidency and Senior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay.

A CASE of suspected plague at Sanawan in the Mozaffargarh district has turned out to be one of ordinary illness.

MR. E. W. Collin, Collector, 24 Perganas, acts for Mr. E. N. Baker as Secretary to the Bengal Government in the Revenue and Financial Department.

THE Queen's birthday will be kept in India, as well as throughout the Empire, on Wednesday, 24th May. In London only its observance will be postponed till Saturday, 3rd June.

THERE were 67 cases and 40 deaths from plague in the Punjab between the 1st of January and the 8th April. During the week ending with April 8th there were 13 cases and 6 deaths.

WE are glad to see from the Municipal Mortuary Register, that the public health in Madras is at present in a particularly satisfactory condition, the death-rate for the week being considerably lower than the average for the ten previous years—32·7 as against 36·0.

THE Wondalli Gold Mine is putting in a claim to be ranked among the respectable gold producers of India. This subsidiary of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company progresses slowly, but still it moves forward. The last four monthly returns, independently of concentrates, have shown 484 ozs., 440 ozs., 652 ozs. and 673 ozs.

THE services of the Hon'ble Mr. M. Finucane, Secretary to the Bengal Government in the General Revenue and Statistical Departments, have been lent to the Government of India in the Home Department, Mr. F. A. Slack officiates; his place as Secretary to the Bengal Board of Revenue being taken by Mr. W. Carlyle, Collector of Durbhunga.

IT is reported from Calcutta that Mr. Arnold White, Advocate-General, Madras, is likely to be appointed to the Calcutta High Court. Promotion to the Bench would probably be welcome to Mr. White, as he has lately been suffering somewhat in health from overwork. Madras will be very sorry to lose him, but it will not grudge him the promotion.

MAIL advices from Madagascar state that the French authorities are collecting a tax of 15fr. on every unmarried male native over 25 years of age, and of 7 1-2fr. on every native woman over 21 years of age who has not a child, legitimate or illegitimate. Many natives borrow children when the tax collector arrives, and return them to their parents as soon as the tax collector has gone on.

SODIAN, a village with a population of 291 souls, and adjoining Sahlon, which had plague last year, is again infected. There were six cases and one death in it on the 20th instant. The plague statement of the other villages of the Jullundur district on the same date is as follows:—Sahlon five cases, three deaths; Dodhala two cases; Amargarh five cases, two deaths; Bahadurpur one case, two deaths; Garchad one case, one death.

MR. H. RISLEY has been appointed Census Commissioner for India. The selection, excellent one as it is from a public point of view, will create surprise, because to an officer of Mr. Risley's standing and prospects, the post would have seemed to offer more disadvantages than attractions, and because up to within a few days ago that was the view apparently of Mr. Risley himself. Its acceptance must be considered a case of second thoughts.

NEWS has reached the Lahore paper that some 200 armed men from Thor (in the Chilas district) raided into Hodar on the 3rd April and looted the Gujar colony at the head of the valley. The ostensible object was to retaliate for the abduction of a Gujar woman from Thor by a Hodar Gujar. The gathering was dispersed by Raja Wali Muhammad Khan, a levy leader, who immediately proceeded to the spot with levies. No fighting occurred, and the Thor men returned the property which they had looted.

THE P. and O. steamer Brindisi was, states the "Kobe Chronicle," disposed of by auction on the 4th ultimo, for 50,000 yen. The buyers were Messrs. H. Lucas and Co., acting, it is understood, for a firm at Vladivostock. Messrs. Whymark and Thompson were the auctioneers, and the price realised must be regarded as a satisfactory one by the P. and O., seeing that considerable repairs will be necessary to the vessel, which was run into by a Japanese steamer at Moji a month or two ago.

DURING the three and a half months from 1st January to 15th April the receipts of the East Indian Railway showed a decided increase of Rs. 3,75,086 on the figures of the preceding year; the total figures being Rs. 1,88,90,107. But both the lines worked by the Company, the Tarkessur Railway and the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka showed a decrease, the shrinkage in the latter case being more than 25 per cent of the total receipts. During the period named the receipts in 1898 were Rs. 5,75,465, and this year they were only Rs. 4,15,942. On the Tarkessur Railway the falling-off was Rs. 8,244 in total receipts of rather than a lakh and a quarter.

WHAT with kitten cases, kissing cases, devils dances, and what not, exclaims the "Pioneer," Madras seldom lets a season go by without contributing its little social sensation. The latest from one of the hill stations—almost ere the season has begun too!—is a case that might have been a kissing case, only this time the advances came from the lady's side, and the gallant officer begged off on the sound if not always sustainable plea that he was a married man. Not quite so admirably, he revealed the incident to his spouse, who, fearing the results of continued contact with such contaminating influences, forbade his going to any more such dances with or without her. And the station waits, wondering if peradventure one good example can corrupt its world.

"ADVANCE copies" are being issued of the Red Marked Testament, which is being published by Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press Warehouse. Its markings are certainly curious. Its object is to direct attention to two hundred selected texts marked in red as specially suitable for Evangelistic work. The plan and markings are by Mrs. Menzies, author of "How to Mark your Bible." Some ingenuity has evidently been necessary on the part of printers and engravers to produce the book, as the markings are all engraved exact facsimiles of hand markings. The book is to be issued under the auspices of a Committee of twenty-two well-known laymen connected with the principal Religious Societies. The English edition is one hundred thousand copies; and friends in America are printing a similar issue. Mr. D. L. Moody calls it "a finger post for seeking souls."

THE peculiar fever, which has been prevailing among the British troops at Omdurman, writes a contempory, and has necessitated their partial removal from the place, is known to medical men as cerebrospinal fever. The cases at Omdurman have been typical at the outset. The disease is by no means pronounced, the symptoms being vague, but the patient soon complains of pain in the head and back of the neck; high fever subsequently sets in with retraction of the head, owing to inflammation of the membranes covering the brain and spinal cord. Up to the beginning of February last about 50 men had been attacked at Omdurman and nearly half of these died; while several who recovered were left with one or more limbs paralysed. This fever happily is extremely rare at the present day.

THE latest reports of the administration of the Public Hospitals in the three Presidential capitals shows that there are 15 such situations in Calcutta, 14 in Madras and 11 in Bombay. In Calcutta the annual Hospital expenditue amounted to 7 2-3 lakhs, of which Government contributed slightly over 5 lakhs. In Madras it was nearly 4 1-4 lakhs, of which Government gave about 3 1-4 lakhs; while in Bombay it was slightly over 4 lakhs, the Government grant amounting to Rs. 282,000. In Calcutta the indoor patients numbered 29,000 and the outdoor 260,000; in Madras the indoor were 19,000 and outdoor 200,000; in Bombay the indoor were 15,000 and outdoor 56,000. In Calcutta the death rate among patients was nearly 16 1-2 per cent., in Madras a little over 6 per cent. and in Bombay slightly over 13 1-2 per cent. The percentage of female patients was 20 in Calcutta, 34 in Madras, and 25 in Bombay. This is of course omitting plague returns.

THE total number of deaths regisetred in Bombay during the week ending April 25 was 1,305, giving a death-rate of 80·49 per annum per thousand as against 69·73 the corresponding period of last year, and 44·16 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 102 died from fevers; 442, plague; 9, small-pox 59, measles; 6, cholera; 2, leprosy; 99 phthisis, 57, diseases of the nervous system; 157, affections of the respiratory organs; 47, diarrhœa; 42, dysentery; 33 still-born; 49, old age and debility; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 32; Brahmin, 24; Lingaet, 5; Bhattia, 10; Hindu of other caste, 750; Hindu outcaste, 144; Musalman, 243; Parsee, 38; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 39; Eurasian, 2; European, 5; Negro-African, 5; other and unknown races, 3. The total number of births was 99 as against 124 the corresponding period of last year, and 215 the average over the past five years.

THE historical estate of Dunsinane, in Perthshire has been purchased by Mr. J. Mackay Bernard for 72,000*l*. On the property is a spot known as "the Lang Man's Grave," and in the district a tradition prevails that Macbeth, finding it impossible to escape Macduff, threw himself from the top of Dunsinane Hill—which is also included in the purchase—was killed upon the rocks, and was buried by his kinsmen where he fell.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SAMOAN COMMISSION.

LONDON, April 26.

The Samoan Commissioners have sailed from San Francisco for Apia in the cruiser Badger.

HUNGARY AND CHINA.

Speaking in the Hungarian Diet, the Premier stated there was no present intention on the part of Hungary to acquire territory in China.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Americans have captured the town of Calumpit, Aguinaldo's latest head-quarters, after severe fighting.

The American loss was slight, whilst the casualties in the ranks of the Filipinos are described as being very severe.

A RING IN COPPER.

An enormous rise is quoted in the price of copper, due to the operations of an American ring, and is dislocating the tradé of Birmingham.

The Government has stopped ordering cartridges while the inflation lasts.

AN ALL BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE.

April 27.

The *Times* announces that the Government has decided to contribute a uniform yearly subsidy to the full amount recommended by the Cable Committee as a guarantee for the construction of an All British Pacific Cable.

TRANQUILITY IN EUROPE.

The Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at the banquet of Mechanical Engineers, said the appearance of Europe was much more tranquil than a few months ago.

Great Britain had made friendly settlements with Germany and France, and, he hoped, we were on the eve of making one with Russia.

THE SAMOAN IMBROGLIO.

Despatches from Apia, dated 18th instant, report renewed fighting between large bodies of friendlies and rebels. The casualties are estimated at under twenty.

There was no loss of life amongst the Europeans.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, April, 27.

The s. s. Egypt, with the outward mails of the 21st instant, left here, at 11-30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 26th idem.

ADEN, April 26.

The s. s. Caledonia, with the homeward mails of the 22nd instant, arrived here, at 7-30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 26th idem.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

COMING EVENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 27.

Lady Curzon's garden party takes place at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, the 18th May. The State dinner and levee come off on the 24th May, and the State ball on Thursday, 1st June.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

IMPROVEMENT OF CONSERVANCY IN CANTONMENTS.

Commencement will be made this year with the scheme sanctioned for improving the conservancy in Cantonments in Bombay Command upon lines similar to those adopted in Bengal and the Punjab. A certain number of stations will be taken in hand yearly in order of importance, beginning with Mhow and Quetta, where enteric has been prevalent, and going on to Ahmednagar, Kirkee and Neemuch.

An increase of three appointments to the cadre of the Indian Medical Service has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State to enable the Agency Surgeons to be posted to Eastern Rajputana States and Bundelkhand; and of Malwa Surgeons to Deoli and Gilgit, has also been sanctioned.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bignell, Meywar Bhil Corps, is officiating in Command of Deesa district, vice Major-General Hogg, who is in Simla on short leave.

Captain Vickers, 23rd Madras Infantry, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, vice Captain Johnstone, whose tenure of office expires.

Lieutenant Holden, 5th Bengal Cavalry, joins the Viceroy's Staff as extra A.-D.-C. from 1st May.

Lieutenant Lambert, 2nd East Lancashires, has been appointed Station Staff Officer at Kasauli Depot.

Mr. W. G. Allen, from Bombay, officiates as Port and Eastern Bengal State Railway Storekeeper, Calcutta, vice Mr. Patterson on furlough.

Captain Hunt, I.M.S., is appointed to the Medical Charge of Meywar Bhil Corps.

Lieutenant Meriott and Captain Jackson, of Army Medical Corps, are posted for plague duty at Bombay and Karrachi respectively.

Captain King I. M. S., is deputed to Bombay for plague duty.

Major General Galbraith, Commanding Quetta, has proceeded to Simla on short leave, Colonel Bruce, 19th Bengal Lancers, officiating.

Lieutenant Hale 7th Bombay Infantry, has been deputed to Merwara on famine duty.

Mr. C. R. Beeston, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., retires with effect from 22nd June next.

NEWSPAPER COPYRIGHT BILL.

SECOND READING.

ALLAHABAD, April 27.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires:—Lord Monkswell's Copyright Bill was read a second time in the House of Lords, on Monday, and was referred to a Select Committee. The Bill, which was drafted by Lord Thring, has the sanction of the Board of Trade, and secures to newspapers the copyright of news for twelve hours, as in some of the Colonies.

LORD SANDHURST'S SUCCESSOR.

The *Pioneer* says:—"We have the best authority for stating that the resurrected rumour to the effect that when Lord Sandhurst retires in October he will be succeeded by Sir Antony Macdonnell in the Governorship of Bombay, is absolutely without foundation."

[The rumour appears to have had its birth in the Delhi paper, which publishes the following as a telegram from a London correspondent:—"It is practically settled that Sir Antony MacDonnell will succeed Lord Sandhurst in the Governorship of the Bombay Presidency in October next. It is understood in London that Lord Sandhurst gives up in that month rather before his time. The idea prevails in official circles that a firmer hand is needed in Bombay, and the present Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces is looked upon as just the man for the position. Of course, this procedure will be altogether without precedent, but there is nothing, I am assured, against it, and considering the condition of affairs in Bombay, few people at home would care to go out just now."]

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

TWENTY-TWO UNREPORTED DEATHS BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

CALCUTTA, April 27.

Plague mortality from all causes in Calcutta on Wednesday was 88 against the average of 75, for the previous five years. The fresh cases of plague reported numbered 24, the return showing five deaths from the same cause. As many as 22 deaths due to plague which had occurred on previous dates were brought to light on Wednesday.

The totals to date from 14th April 1898 are 1,242 seizures and 1,103 deaths. Wards No. 4 (Sukea's Street) and No. 22 (Bhawanipore) return the highest figures, there having been eight and five cases, respectively.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT JAMBLI STREET.

Last evening, a disastrous fire broke out in a two storied house at Jambli Street and resulted in the destruction of the house, which belonged to one Mr. Dwarkadass Lalubhai. The fire originated on the second floor which was used for the storage of gunny bags, the tenants having vacated the premises some time back owing to plague cases having taken place therein. The fire was discovered at half-past six, by the neighbours, who raised an alarm. Telephonic messages were sent to the different fire-brigade stations and in a short time the Pydhownee and Babula Tank engines were in attendance. They were at once brought into requisition. Tee Babula Tank engine was stationed in front of the burning house and played upon the flames with a copious supply of water; but the dense volumes of smoke that issued from the fire darkened the horizon, and the street was filled with dark clouds of smoke. At first great confusion ensued in removing some horses and carriages from the ground-floor which is used as a stable; but with the help of the police they were removed to a place of safety before any injury could be done. The fire extended quickly and in a short time the whole house was enveloped in flames. There was a slight breeze blowing at the time which fed the flames, and the fire extended to an adjoining house partially destroying its roof, but owing to the well directed and strenuous efforts of the fire-brigade the house escaped further ravages of the fire. The sparks from the fire fell on another adjacent house which also caught flames, but they were nipped in the bud. It being a most thickly populated part of the town it created great panic and there was a general disorder in the street which was packed with thousands of sight-seers. The house is on the public road which was occupied by people five to ten rows deep and the tramway traffic had to be suspended till the road was cleared which took nearly two hours. The cause of the fire is said to be *biddee* smoking. The damages are estimated at Rs. 10,000.

FIRE AT MODIKHANA.

A fire broke out in a cattle-shed, situated near the segregation camp at Modikhana, at about noon, yesterday, and before the Fire Brigade turned up, the flames extended to the whole of the shed, which was destroyed within ten minutes. All the bullocks and carts, with the exception of one cart, were away at work at the time. The cart that was left in the shed was burnt down. The fire engines put in an early appearance, but their services were not required, as two hoses attached to the hydrant put out the flames within ten minutes. The cause is assigned to careless *biddee* smoking, and the damage is estimated at Rs. 150.

RUSSIAN AIMS IN THE EAST.

THE QUESTION OF BUNDER ABBAS.

ARRANGED FIFTEEN YEARS AGO.

The Moscow correspondent of the *Standard* says the following account of Russian aims in the East is somewhat more detailed than any which has yet appeared. It is extracted from an article in the *Transcaspian Obserer* dealing with Russian plans for the invasion of India:—

At the present moment we are not at war with England, and we have no mind to conquer India. But we must be ready for this campaign if English hinders us in the lines we have laid down for ourselves, the first steps of which, by patient efforts that have cost much blood, have already been taken. If our progress in Central Asia has become more determined, the English are themselves to blame for having closed to us the Straits into the Mediterranean, and Russia, with a growing population and increasing industries, must find, and will find, an outlet for herself to a southern sea. As Turkestan has begun to supply us more and more with raw cotton, so

THE CAUCASUS IS BEGINNING TO DEVELOP HER NATURAL WEALTH.

Great factories are already building to work up the raw materials of Turkestan. The cotton, silk, and wool of Persia likewise present immense material for our exploitation if we cut a railway through Persia and make a more thorough acquaintance with the country. After the Emperor William's trip to Palestine, the question of this railway can no longer be postponed. We must be before the Germans on the Persian Gulf. Our main line must run from the Caspian to Teheran Ispahan, Yezd, Kerman, Bampore, and the coast, of Persian Baluchistan; from the main line a branch might be made to the Persian Gulf. Neither in Persia nor in Mesopotamia must there be any other influence than Russia's. In this way the fundamental object of our progress southward must be the interests of trade and industry. But it would quickly take the form of

A MENACE IF ENGLAND SHOULD OPPOSE OUR PROGRESS.

Certain complications might lead to war. The conquest of India could not, of course, bring us any advantage, but it would entirely uproot England economically, and reduce her to the state of Holland. These views should be understood by English statesmen, and ought to dissipate their excessive suspicion while undermining their confidence in those fanatic foes of Russia among the rulers and generals of India. They must understand, and never lose sight of the fact, that we have no need to overturn their empire in India, if only they do not oppose the natural aspirations of Russia towards the south, to which she has the right of a great and powerful people. The termination of the "main line" and the "branch" respectively, though not named, the correspondent adds, are obviously the seaports of Chahbar and Bunder Abbas, about which it is believed a secret treaty was concluded between Russia and Persia some

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO

on the basis of a memorandum for the occupation of Persia, drawn up by the present Russian Minister for War, General Kuropatkin. The resuscitation of this question at the present time is not without a special interest in view of recent occurrences at Muscat. With Russia at Chahbar and France at Muscat on the opposite sides of the Gulf of Oman, the two "friendly and allied" nations would doubtless find themselves ideally situated for any further designs of aggrandisement on the basis of the demands of a trade and industry yet to be created.

The article in the *Transcaspian Observer* on the subject of Russian designs for the invasion of India, an extract from which was sent to the *Standard* by its Moscow correspondent, seems to have given umbrage at Berlin. The semi-official *Hamburgische Correspondent*, for instance, remarks:—"The article is certainly clear-spoken, and everyone knows now what Russia wants. With the Russians at Kandahar and the French at Muscat, the two 'friendly and allied nations' would find the field completely open. Luckily, however, care is taken that even Russian rees do not grow up to the sky in Asia."

The total revenue of the French possessions in India for 1899 is estimated to amount to about 11 lakhs of rupees: less than a quarter of the land assessment of Allahabad district. Of this sum the Land Revenue is put down to yield 2 lakhs; the Abkari Revenue 3 1-2 lakhs; Salt Revenue 1 1-2 lakhs; Stamps and Registration 3-4 lakh; Tobacco 2-3 lakh; and profit accruing from working of two local branch Railway lines Rs. 12,000. The chief items of expenditure are 1 1-2 lakhs for Revenue Administration; nearly the same amount for the Public Works Department, and Public Instruction respectively; 1 1-4 lakhs for Hospitals and Dispensaries; about 1 lakh for the Police and Prison Service; nearly Rs. 40,000 for the administration of Justice; and 1-2 lakh for Railway charges. The subsidy of 4 1-4 lakhs, paid by the British Government for the Salt Manufacture monopoly, is carried on to the General Colonial Budget by the French Government, and is not reckoned as one of the local items of revenue.

The House of Commons.

by the Right Hon. Sir Richard Temple. Bart.

H. P. Clifford.

VII.

LEADING FIGURES IN PARLIAMENT.

I am in this article to give an outline of the leading figures in the House of Commons. These word-paintings, however slight, are, so to speak, sketches from nature taken by myself on the spot, that is within the four walls of the Chamber. The men have all moved before us and among us within the last twenty years. Many of them are living still. My account then pertains to contemporary history only, which is always unavoidably imperfect, and must ever be written with reserve. The figures which moved and passed away before 1880 or 1882, have entered the domain of history where their careers can be reviewed with a completeness to which I lay no claim in this article. Thus I do not undertake to describe Disraeli in the Commons; though as Beaconsfield in the Lords his name was still one to conjure with when I first became concerned in English politics.

MR. GLADSTONE.

In my time the foremost man was Mr. Gladstone. I saw him throughout the Home Rule episode of his career from 1886 to 1893, and was present when he made his last speech to the Commons in 1894. During that time he was the cynosure of all eyes in the Commons, and the observed of all parliamentary observers. Well as he may have been known outside, he was still more closely followed in the House, which was his own sphere, and this too by opponents as well as by friends and followers. When undertaking his crusade on behalf of Home Rule for Ireland, he was long past his prime. The once resonant voice had become husky, the well-poised intellect could not sustain a prolonged flight through the facts, figures and legislative details of an enormous measure quite so well, as of yore. He was far from being the man he was in the days of Palmerston or in his own first Premiership, when he made some of the finest financial statements ever heard in the House, and introduced measures most intricate with a lucidity still remembered in political circles. Nevertheless the conducting of the Home Rule crusade shewed that some of his most interesting qualities remained, his noble passion, his lofty sentiment, his ardour for whatever he had persuaded himself to believe in, his wide sweep of thought, his richly stored memory, his command of imagery, his dramatic aspect and attitude, his histrionic manner, and above all his unconquerable will. No man ever had a higher idea of, and a stronger respect and affection for the House of Commons as an institution, with its time honoured rules, its order, its traditions, its character, than he: and no man ever did more to sustain these. Besides his mastery of its tactics he was most adroit in parliamentary management and in Party leadership. He had a too exclusive regard for the Commons, as an Estate in the realm, and did not allow sufficiently for the Lords as the Second Chamber; indeed he was constitutionally disposed to chafe under any restraint. As the head of a Government he set the highest example, and studied to preserve the best tone possible. By his friends and followers in the House, he was simply adored; there is no other word than this to express their ardent feeling for him. By his opponents he was regarded as a great speaker always, as a grand orator at times: as a wondrous character, as a great gentleman in Parliament. It must, however, in truth be added that by many of his opponents he was regarded with an animosity and an indignation which they never directed against any of his colleagues some of whom were second only to him in importance. The cause of this angry feeling in their minds is not far to seek. They held that he had gradually turned from one extreme in politics to another, that he had surrendered positions which he had undertaken to defend and had given up the keys of fortresses which he had been commissioned to hold. This view may or may not be correct; even if it were correct there may have been irresistible reasons for his conduct. Still the view was sincerely held by many; and with them it was just one of the considerations which would produce political dislike of some intensity. For all that, he was much admired by many of his opponents as one who, all faults notwithstanding, had brought honour to the British name, not only in his own country, but in the world. This fact was creditable to the patriotism of parliamentarians, and was proved by the fulness of attendance with which the Commons mustered to be present at his funeral.

There were many occasions which from surrounding circumstances were striking, and which by his eloquence he rendered romantic as, for example, when in 1886 on the eve of his defeat on the Home Rule Bill he poured forth eloquence like a glowing stream, and figured Ireland desolute, mournful, standing at the Bar of the House and pleading; when in 1887 in wrath at white heat and with almost frantic gesticulation, he denounced the Crimes Bill as marking Ireland with a brand of permanent sign of inferiority; when in 1888 he seconded the address to the widowed Empress of Germany with appreciative sympathy beautifully and pathetically expressed; in 1893 when he denounced the Conservative Opposition with stately and magnificent declamation; in 1894 when he discussed the Bimetallism theory with a mastery of the economic statistics of the world, all carried in his head without notes, an astonishing achievement for a man of his age.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

The career of Lord Randolph Churchill is for brilliancy and briefness hardly to be paralleled in parliamentary annals. Considering how large a space he filled in men's minds, what an overpowering personality he was, what an imposing memory he left behind him after his early death, it is hard for us to realize the shortness of the time during which he trod the great stage. He first came to notice as the leader of a peculiar group of four independent members on the Conservative side, in the Parliament of 1880 to 1885. It consisted of Mr. Arthur Balfour, of Mr. (now Sir John) Gorst and Sir H. D. Wolff, now Spanish Ambassador, besides himself, and was dubbed the Fourth Party. In that capacity he shewed figuratively a wondrous elasticity, enterprise and agility. His audacity too was splendid; a young man actually, and in mien and aspect looking younger still, he would challenge the oldest and most famous Parliamentarians to single combat—"a very Malbrouk to the fight" seemed to be his motto. As the Sessions rolled on, he gradually shewed himself to be not only a Rupert of Debate but an oratorical gladiator with a power of grappling close, an unfailing resourcefulness and a perfect presence of mind. His knowledge, at first scanty, grew with every subject that he handled. In 1884 it was quite understood that, in the event of the Conservatives attaining power, some office in the second rank at least must be offered him. Soon afterwards it was stated that he would accept nothing save what he might himself choose, and that if his choice fell on any of the highest Offices, some of his seniors must make way for him. When a Conservative Government was formed in the summer of 1885 under some difficulties, with the remnant of a Session only before them to be followed by dissolution, there was surprise in some quarters when he was appointed a Principal Secretary of State and when it was found that he had chosen India as his department, his imagination having evidently been excited by visions of the East. During the remainder of that Session he conducted in the House much of the defence of the newly formed Government. In the autumn recess which followed he conducted the campaign in the constituencies, making Conservative political orations of the utmost brilliancy and effectiveness. It was found that during his short stay in the India Office he had won golden opinions by his considerateness towards colleagues and to officials, by his deference to senior men, and by his quickness in learning matters previously unknown to him. In the General Election, he chose to contest a seat in Birmingham in order to do battle with John Bright as a foeman worthy of his steel.

During the first Session of 1886 he sustained his parliamentary reputation, which had now become vast, by powerful speeches against Mr. Gladstone's first Home Rule Bill. When Parliament was dissolved in the summer of that year he made ovations more magnificent than ever during the campaign that followed—till special trains had to be run to carry his auditors to hear him speak. When shortly afterwards a Conservative Government had to be formed he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the Commons, thus becoming second in command; and this great promotion was considered on all hands to be but due to his immense services for the Cause and the Party, also to the weighty authority he had won for himself. During the short autumn Session he held the leadership with skill and coolness, and made speeches too of light and leading. He left on the Treasury the same favourable impression as on the India Office, and gave promise of high financial capacity. During the recess he made several orations in what was now becoming his old style. Especially he delivered a speech at Dartford memorable for its comprehensive recommendations, which were more Liberal than Conservative, and for its tone of unrestricted personal authority in the councils of the Government. At Christmas time of that year the news of his sudden resignation came on his Party and on the nation like a thunderclap. The declared cause was that he had wished to reduce the charges for the Army and the Navy, but that his colleagues had refused by reason of the growing armaments on the Continent. That this was the head and front of the affair may be quite believed, as he himself told the Commons on the reassembling of Parliament. But this must have been part of a whole which is not likely to be known for a long time to come. He probably had reckoned on retrieving his position; but he never succeeded in doing so. During that Parliament he took no leading part, appearing only on occasions; one of these being that of certain grants for some of the Royal Family when he made several fine speeches of signal loyalty; he travelled abroad very much, and absence weakened his parliamentary influence. In the General Election of 1892 he was no longer the Standard-bearer of the Party, as he had given place to Mr. Arthur Balfour. He reappeared in the Commons with almost all of his old fire in 1893; but soon afterwards his friends were grieved at perceiving that signs of nervous failure had begun to appear. These sad symptoms increased till the beginning of 1894 when he sank and died. The untimely end of a career so wondrous though so short as his, caused hearty sorrow to comrades, to followers and to opponents. To a host of friends he bequeathed a memory of splendid services rarely equalled in Party politics Everyone felt that a star in the political sky was lost to sight.

MR. ARTHUR BALFOUR.

In the cartoons of a London weekly journal was a picture in two parts, one representing Randolph Churchill in Africa reclining on a rock, the other Arthur Balfour in the Commons standing in the place of Leadership. Indeed the rise of the one to same and popularity was quite as rapid as that of the other. When at the beginning of the Session of 1887 Mr. Balfour was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland somewhat to the surprise of his Party, he was but little known to politics, having just held office in the Local Government Board and nothing more. By the end of that very Session he had become famous, and was greeted with hearty applause whenever he appeared. This amazing progress arose not only from his conduct in the House, his readiness in reply and retort, his steadiness in standing up against a tremendous opposition from the Irish benches, and his mastery of details in dealing with the keenest controversy; it was due mainly to his management of affairs in Ireland itself, to his firmness in repressing disorder, to his capacity for inspiring the well-doers and the well-disposed with confidence in the certainty of law and order. Added to this he acquired by charm of manner and personal qualities a popularity the like of which has hardly been seen in this generation. With his tall wiry stature, his polish like that of steel, his rapier-like thrusts he was ever a conspicuous figure in the House. His reputation which had thus literally flown to a commanding height, soared in the same direction higher and higher, Session after Session, till in the autumn of 1891, on the death of Mr. W. H. Smith, he was appointed First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House, with the unanimous acclamation of his Party who wished him to champion their cause in the Generel Election which was expected in the next year. In the following Parliament he became Leader of the Opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Second Home Rule Bill and the subsequent measures of Lord Rosebery's Ministry, especially the Bill for disestablishing the Church in Wales. His Leadership in these respects shewed the firmness, the skill, the alertness which might have been expected. But further it was [illegible]ked by generous considerateness and by all [illegible] courtesy that might be consistent with meeti[illegible] the exigencies as they arose. After that in the present Parliament, elected in 1895, he reverted to the Leadership of the House, which does not properly fall under contemporary criticism, as it is happily by no means concluded.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Since the combination of the Conservative and Liberal Unionist Parties under one Administration the guidance of the policy of the Joint Party in the Commons has partly fallen into the hands of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain who in potency and forcefulness is one of the foremost politicians of the age, both inside and outside Parliament. His speeches on public platforms, closely reasoned, nervous and sinewy, eagerly looked for, eloquent at the right moments, abounding in originality, leaving a deep impression on the national mind—are too well known to need mention here. Sufficient to say that all these grand qualities are displayed by him in the Commons where he produces just the same effect as that which is seen outside in public. But to them there are some things added in the House, and these deserve mention. He never strikes unless he has already been assailed—but if attacked he will hit back again with a force that no other hitter can emulate. He studies the subject in hand with a completeness that fills his quiver with arrows—one or other of which he can shoot off instantaneously. Thus his repartee and retort are scathing and often terrific. It happened that he was habitually attacked by the Gladstonians and by the Irish Party. Against each of these he used to level his shafts, returning shot for shot. While thus engaged he presented as fine a fighting figure as could be imagined, quite an athlete in intellectual exercise. His speeches filled the House and emptied the Lobbies, being considered some of the most important recently delivered in Parliament. If he may be surpassed in this or that respect by other orators, he is more free from defects than anyone else; and take him all round, all in all, he is the best speaker of the day.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT.

The Leadership of the Liberal Party, which towards the close of the last preceding Session formally devolved on Sir William Harcourt did in part pertain to him during the later years of Mr. Gladstone's career. He acted as second in command during several Sessions when the Old Chief, borne down by herculean labours, needed relief from the ordinary cares of the Front Bench and attended only at times when he was indispensable. From his prowess as a hard hitting debater, Sir William was called in English "the bruiser," and in Latin the "Sicarius." His humour was telling rather than light; and none knew better than he how to elicit the cheers of the followers who sat behind him. A towering and massive stature added to the effect of his delivery. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Mr. Gladstone's last Ministry, and retained that office in the succeeding Ministry under Lord Rosebery. He then signalized himself by proposing and carrying the revision and extension of the Death Duties, which settled once for all many vexed questions that had perplexed Liberal policy during several Parliaments. Whatever be the merits or demerits of that measure it will remain as one of the monuments of his life's work. In carrying it in the teeth of a strenuous and well directed opposition he evinced much power of statesmanlike management.

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A VISIT TO GLASGOW.

"Hail Glasgow! famed for ilka thing
That heart can wish or siller bring
May peace wi' healing on her wing
Aye nestle here;
And plenty gar thy children sing
The lee-lang year."

We reached Glasgow in the afternoon of a raw, wet autumnal day; though it was still early the lamps were lit and pedestrians hurried like dark shadows through the yellow fog which came rolling up from the river, pouring along the streets, dissolving into heavy showers, lifting for a tantalizing moment only to redescend heavier, denser and darker as the day drew to a close. There was nothing to be done save to take refuge in the nearest hotel and watch the scene from the windows, pitying the passers-by as they waded along the sloppy footpaths, one minute in darkness, the next converted into animated water spouts. Subsequently we learnt that though we had not seen Glasgow at its best during our brief visit, yet we might claim to know it under its normal conditions. Inside the hotel a large public dinner was being held, whereat the citizens of Glasgow appeared to be ignoring the national beverage in favour of beer, and whence sounds of revelry proceeded, lasting far into the night. Needless to say that we went to sleep with the strains of Auld Lang Syne ringing in our ears! Next morning we retreated from noise and smoke into a quiet West End Hotel.

As far back as 1600 one of Cromwell's Commissioners reporting on the city states that "the situation of the town in a plentiful land and the mercantile genius of its people are strong signs of her increase and growth." His prognostications have been amply fulfilled. Like most commercial cities it is not so much for its associations that it will repay study, but rather as "a type of the modern city with highly developed and vigorous municipal life and with complex yet unified industrial and social activities; in short, as one of the most characteristic of the great urban communities in the English-speaking world of the XIXth century."

The excellence of all public services, the regular arrangement of the wide thoroughfares and the magnificence of its public buildings, these are thefirst things that must strike each and every visitor to Glasgow. Having only a few days at our disposal we sallied forth at an early hour each morning, and had frequent recourse to the trams. In this branch of organization, as in every other, the authorities aim at perfection. The horses are kept in excellent condition, the cars clean and comfortable, the service in all directions constant, and the fares extremely moderate. Notwithstanding in wet weather the accommodation is insufficient for the immense number of passengers who crowd in, sitting or standing till every car is packed from end to end. Very shortly horse traction is to be superseded by electric power. A little difficulty is anticipated at first owing to the impossibility of constant stoppages on all gradients. The British public generally shares the opinion of the old lady who expects traffic to be more or less suspended at the wave of her umbrella, and can never understand its inefficacy to catch the eye of an absent-minded conductor or to hail anything from a bus to an express train. Doubtless, however, necessity will teach the public to accept the inevitable and to wait for electric trams only at the stopping stations along the line. In parenthesis it may be remarked as strange that two such distinct Americanisms as "Cars" and "Elevators" should have found a place in the vocabulary of the canny Scotsman. Passing by tram along fashionable Sauchiehall, the Regent Street of Glasgow possessed of a name which none but the national tongue can pronounce aright, we entered Nile Street and there alighted, being directed by the courteous conductor to George's Square. This fine quadrangle, ornamented with statues of James Watt, Livingstone, Dr. Graham, Sir Robert Peel, Burns, and many other celebrities, is a favourite resort of the poor, and the seats are invariably filled with men, women, and children, who sit unheeding through sunshine, fog and rain. Above them loom the City Chambers, in whose halls are daily born and nurtured fresh schemes for the welfare of the citizens down to the veriest pauper shivering below its massive walls. This building, erected at a cost of considerably over half-a-million, forms an imposing background to the square. It seems strange that when no expense was spared for beautifying and decorating the interior, too low an estimate should have been made for accommodating the Corporation, who have already been obliged to seek office space in adjacent premises for at least two of their departments. The beautiful central staircase is one of the Glasgow sights, whilst every hall is ornate with coloured marbles.

It is not, however, the building alone that arrests attention, it is the thought of the immense responsibilities faced by those who pass the greater part of their lives within its walls, building up the prosperity of an enormously increasing city and directly or indirectly dealing with the daily life and wants and future destiny of three-quarters of a million of human beings. It must surely be a matter of justifiable pride to the Glasgow Municipality that they have satisfactorily demonstrated that a broad, bold and enlightened policy as regards all things pertaining to the health, comfort and advancement of the masses may be compatible with sound economy and perfect solvency. On leaving the Palatial Chambers we recrossed the square to visit the Free Libraries. These reference Libraries came into existence through private beneficence, subsequently passing under the control of the Corporation. Entering the building we passed through swinging doors placarded with injunctions to "Silence," into the Reading Rooms, where the well-filled benches attested to the popularity of the institution. Here the reader in fustian can feel himself on an equality with the wealthiest scholar. Papers, magazines, books of reference, works of fiction, are all at his command. It is hardly to be wondered at that such an institution attains "a quite phenomenal success, popularity and usefulness." From its shelves half a million books are issued yearly, or of books and magazines a million. We watched from the gallery the proceedings below; everything was orderly and quiet. Each would-be reader on entering the room wrote the name of the desired volume on a slip of paper and handed it over the counter to one of the numerous assistants, who, in an incredibly short space of time, returned with the book. Long tables with benches ran across the room, and there were few vacant seats. A smaller room is reserved "For Ladies," but naturally was far less fully occupied. When we issued from the library it was still raining steadily, but the streets were full of people. All but the loafer population seem to be in a desperate hurry in this busy town, and the casual passer-by gets jostled on and off the pavement with scant ceremony.

"Bis'ness is brisk and alls asteer the streets along."

Alas! the smoke cloud hangs so heavily over the city that one feels inclined to assign to it the name of "Auld Reekie," given by the country people to Edinburgh in the days when "blackstones" first began to be burnt. Next morning we visited the Docks. It has been said: "Glasgow made the Clyde. The Clyde made Glasgow." Anyone seeing the bustle and activity on the quays would hardly question the truth of the pithy saying.—

"Hence Commerce spreads her sails to a'
"The Indies and America
"Whatever makes ae penny twa
"By wind or tide
"Is wafted to the Broomielaw
"On bonny Clyde!"

It is indeed difficult to imagine that the condition of the river in olden times was such that the famous Engineer Smeaton called to report on the possibility of improving its navigation took no sanguine view of the matter. The mercantile instincts of the inhabitants were not, however, to be easily daunted, and for upwards of a century the river has undergone every process of dredging for the purpose of deepening, widening, and strengthening the Channel.

Seeing the murky, muddy waters one can realize all that lies before the authorities before the work of cleansing the Clyde basin can be brought to a successful issue.

X.

The Directors of the Kempinkote Goldfield have laid to heart the adage about trying again, and yet again, when first efforts prove unsuccessful. The Company made a first attempt as the Indian Consolidated Gold Mining Co. and did not succeed. It tried additional properties at Kempinkote, and it did not succeed. Then it got an option of ground from the Goldfields of Mysore Co. and now that, too, has proved commercially unworthy. But the Company means to try yet again, and has other properties in view, one of which it hopes soon to select.

MR. KARKARIA ON SATARA.

Mr. Karkaria contributes the following article on the topography or history of the historic city of Satara, to the current *Calcutta Review*. It is in continuation of his business studies of Mahratta fortresses and other historical places in the Deccan:—

This historic city around which cluster the royal traditions of the Mahratta race, the stronghold of Shivaji Maharaj and his descendants, the capital of Maharasthra for a short while, and then yielding to Poona to become the prison of its Rajas this city of Satara is situated in the heart of the Southern Mahratta country, amid the most pleasant surroundings, high hills on every side, and the fertile valleys of several rivers, among them the sacred Krishna, in the green plain between. It is reached by the new railway whose station near the village of Padali is ten miles from it, like most of its stations, the line having been laid as if purposely to avoid large centres of population like Wai, Satara, Karad, and others. Nor does the fault cease with the original construction; its administration is on a par with the wisdom of fighting shy of towns, and it is the least energetic and enterprising of railways in the country.

Those who really want to enjoy the beauties of this wild romantic country should give up the railway altogether and travel by the well kept roads. Nothing is so enjoyable as a ride or drive from Poona to Wai or from Mahableshwar to Satara. We all know Mr. Ruskin's views about railway travelling, and to those to whom time is not the all-important factor, but have leisure to look about them they do not appear so eccentric after all. There are many indignant passagess in it, but we can recall just now only one. "In the olden days of travelling, now to return no more in which distance could not be vanquished without toil, but in which that toil was rewarded, partly by the power of deliberate survey of the countries through which the journey lay, and partly by the happiness of the evening hours, when from the top of the last hill he had surmounted, the traveller beheld the quiet village where he was to rest, scattered among the meadows besides its valley stream; or, from the long hoped for turn in the dusty perspective of the causeway, saw for the first time the towers of some fallen city, faint in the rays of the sunset—hours of peaceful and thoughtful pleasure, for which the rush of the arrival in the railway station is perhaps not always or to all men an equivalent,—in those days, when there was something more to be anticipated and remembered in the first aspect of each successive halting-place than a new arrangement of glass roofing and iron girder. . . ." Remembering this and hoping to enjoy leisurely the natural scenery of the country, we determined to reach Satara by road from Mahableshwar. We go down the southern spur of the hill between Babington and Kate's Points, with the ever-diminishing hill side on our right, the valley of the Yenna on our left, and beyond it the Hatgegad-Arle range to the east. At Kelgar, twelve miles from Frere Hall, Malcompett, we finish the descent of Mahableshwar, and, proceeding along a beautiful undulating plain to Medha, crossing several rivulets and two rivers, the Kulshi and Yena, we arrive midway. Thence the road winds to Kenjal and Kanher, and, climbing the khind between the hills of Mehrulling and Yavteshwar enters the Satara plain. The groves of the city and the high fort overshadowing it become plainly visible, and are reached in a short time. Tne road from Wai and Poona strikes into our road a couple of miles from the city.

This journey of thirty-three miles is accomplished in about five hours, and is well worth taking, if for nothing else, at least for the picturesque views of the hills to be obtained at every turn. Travelling along this wild, mountainous country has always most forcibly made me ask the question—where are the poets that such an environment should produce? For here, if anywhere, should the poetic faculty abound, and we can well say.

Maharashtra wild
Meet nurse for a poetic child.

There were some good poets here formerly, Tookaram and Namdev especially. But where are their descendants now? Their mantle is fluttering in the air covering no one's shoulders. Is it true that the progress of civilization is killing poetry? Or, perhaps, is it politics that has driven poetry, history and many other things from the mind of the noble Maharatta race.

The city of Satara is nestled on the slopes of the Ajimtara and Yavteshwar hills on the south and west, which sides are thus defended and commanded by them. The latter is 1,100 feet above the plain, with a flat plateau which could very well be fortified, but has never been. The former hill is the famous Satara fort called Ajimtara after Aurangzib's son, who took it in 1,700. It is 1,200 feet above the plain and about 3,300 above the sea. It is also flat and triangular in shape, the side being steep and rugged. It is one of the most famous and oldest of the Deccan forts having been built in 1190 by the Kolhapore Silhara Chief, Bhoj II. Later it came into the possession of the Bahmani Kings, who rebuilt it. After their fall it passed to the Kingdom of Bijapur, whose state prison it was for a long time. One of its prisoners was the famous Chand Bibi, widow of Adilshah I, who was falsely accused by the Minister Kishwar Khan and sent here for a while. Those who have read Meadows Taylor's "A Noble Queen," know well the heroic and emphatically manly exploits of this extraordinary woman, who well deserves a good monograph in English. During the last years of the Bijapur Kingdom Satara was taken by the new power of Shivaji, then just risen, in 1673. When Aurangzib determined to crush the Mahrattas, he strained every nerve to take Satara and besieged it in great force in 1700. After a desperate attack and prolonged resistance it surrendered to Azam Tara, Aurangzib's son, after whom it was called. But it fell again into the hands of the Mahrattas six years later. It was the seat of Shavaji's descendants, who reigned here nominally, while the Peishwa was the real ruler at Poona. It was taken by the English in 1818, on the general downfall of the Mahratta power after the battles of Kirkee and Ashti. The old Raja was set up again, but his line came to an end thirty years later in default of an heir, and the dominions lapsed to the Paramount Power.

The top of the fort commands a splendid panorama of the whole country around, and exceeds in grandeur and beauty the views from many other hill tops in these parts. From the western bastion appears the high range of the Bamnoli-Gheradategad Hills, which runs parallel to the main line of the Sahyadris, with the Koyna flowing between. Near to us and a little lower are the Keivali-Sonpur hills, whose most marked peak is the Fort of Parli, or Sajjangad. In the north-west corner, on a low ridge which forms the connecting spur between this fort and the Yavteshwar Hill, is the green knoll of the Bazar, Pendachi Satvai, the temple of a goddess, underneath which is excavated a tunnel, or Bogde, as it is locally called, through which is led the great Kolhapore road, from the western end of the town. Lower than the Bamnole range are the Kumti hills, at whose foot is a traditional site of the old Satara, which seems to have vanished entirely without leaving any trace behind, and nearer Yavteshwar the slopes of Parli, on whose triangular summit is the famous house and tomb, clearly discernible through a glass from here, of Ramdas Swami, the renowned and saintly preceptor of Shivaji, of whom we shall speak on another occasion. Between these high hills and Satara is the beautiful and fertile valley of the Urmodi, which, rising at Kas and after running a short course of 20 miles west, meets the Krishna at Koparda. This valley is green with vegetation and studed with several villages, which appear from this height as thick groves. The most famous of these is Shahapur, almost in the centre of this green plain, called after Azam Shah, the son of Aurangzib, whose army was encamped here in the great siege of 1,700. To the right in the corner between Parli and Satvai, are the villages of Jakhatwadi Dabbhewadi,and SandraVeohle ;; while to the left below Kumti, are Asangaon, Pillarri, and Karandi, all adding to the beauty of the scenery by their picturesque green appearance. From the southern bastion slopes away the spur of Malai to the opposite hills of Pateshwar, and on the crest of their edge is the Karoli Khindover, which passes the road to Kolhapore from the eastern end of the town, meeting the western road a little further, at Sangaon. In the hills of Pateshwar, appearing in front from here, are some of the oldest Buddhist caves in this part of the country; whilst below, in the plain are the villages of Atit and Pal. Behind Pateshwar, in the distance, appear the famous fortresses of Machhindragad, and Vasantgad, rearing their conical heads against the southern horizon.

From the eastern side are seen the distant Mahadeo Hills, and a little nearer, their two large fortified peaks of Mahimangad and Vardangad, which form a prominent feature, looming large on the horizon. Between these hills and Satara, flows the sacred Krishna, which receives on its left the Yenna, flowing from Mahableshwar, at the hallowed spot of Sangam Mahuli, beautified by several exquisite temples, and ghauts, visible from here. Over the Krishna, at Mahuli, passes the thick green line of the road to Pandarpoor. The valley and plain of the Krishna is also fertile and well-wooded, and several of its towns and villages can be seen from here—notably Koregaon, Rahimatpoor, and Targaon, all on the railway line. From the northern bastion we have a birds-eye view of the whole city, which lies at our feet, nestled among trees and forming a vast grove. The various streets running parallel to one another, can be easily distinguished, especially, the Pratapganj Peth, running from north to south, and Bhavani Peth from east to west. To the left, in the north-west corner, is the neighbouring and sister hill of Yavteshwar, with its flat top, and the pointed peak of Sambharwada. Next to it is the hill of Meruling between which and Yavteshwar passes the road to Medha, Kelgar, and Mahableshwar. At the foot of Yavteshwar, in the south, is the village of Mahajdra while on the north is the village of Karanja, the site of Aurangzib's camp during the siege of 1,700, when his son was encamped on the west at Shahapur, as stated above. Here, too, the scene is bounded by a range of hills, not so high as the others, standing against the nothern horizon, in the valley on the other side of which flows the Yeona past Bamnoli. The plain between these hills and the city is not so green and fertile as the valley of the Krishna to the east, or that of Urmody to the west, nor are there so many villages. Through this plain passes the new Poona road, which is carried on the top of the Nimb Khind, through the Yenna valley, past Sarrool to Waee and the country beyond, and the valley of the Nira. To the right, in the north-east corner, are a group of hills of which the most prominent are Chandan, Vandan, and Jarondeshwar on either side, with the fort of Nandgiri in the middle. In that part is seen the old Poona-road, leading by the Salpi Pass through Jejuri and parallel to the new railway. This railway line can be discerned through a glass from here skirting the hills and forming a loop. Between Jarondeshwar and the green park of the Satara camp, is the road leading to Padli where is the Satara-road station. Thus the panorama on all sides is completed and we descend from the fort to the city.

THE BANDORA MURDER CASE.

TRIAL AT THANA.

YESTERDAY afternoon before Mr. Mohshin Budroodin Tyebji, Sessions Judge of Thana, and a special jury, Kuverji Nassarwanji, a Parsee aged twenty-one, was charged with the murder of one Motabhoy Pandurang, a young Hindu, at Bandora, on the 3rd of March last.

Rao Bahadur Rambhow T. Acharya, Public Prosecutor of Thana, appeared for the Crown; Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, appeared for the accused and Mr. Kolah of Messrs. Pestonji Rustim and Kolah, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the family of the deceased Motabhoy Pandurang.

The Public Prosecutor, in opening the case, said that the prisoner with another Parsee, named Darabshah, was charged with having caused the death of Motabhoy on the 3rd of March last, before Mr. W. C. Shepherd, at Bandora. Darabshah had decided to make a true disclosure in the case and he was, accordingly, rendered a pardon. The facts of the case were simple. The accused and Darabshah were friends and were on visiting terms with Motabhoy, the deceased. On one occasion the accused and the deceased had a quarrel, and on that occasion the latter had become so much excited by Kuverji's attitude towards his sister that he had rushed upon him with a knife. They were pacified and though they parted as friends they felt bitter enmity towards each other. Some time in February last, the accused desired to get rid of the deceased, and for the purpose he took Darabshah in his confidence. At first it was arranged to poison the deceased but the idea was abandoned and Darabshah was asked to procure a knife wherewith to murder the deceased. The knife was procured and when everything was ready, Darabshah, as previously arranged, induced the deceased to go with him for a walk. Darabshah and deceased started and they had not gone far when the accused met them as if by accident. The three proceeded for some distance when on the proposal of the accused they sat down on a rock with the deceased in middle. They talked for some time when suddenly the accused pulled out the knife and struck the deceased on the back near the shoulder and on the abdomen. The deceased cried out and fell, and the two ran away in different directions. Before proceeding home Darabshah washed himself in a pool as he had blood stains on his person. Absence of the deceased from home made his brother anxious, and he went and gave the necessary information to the police who immediately sent for Darabshah and from certain information received they found the deceased in a pool of blood near the rocks and also the knife with which the murder was committed. By means of the knife the guilt was brought home to Darabshah and Kuverji who was subsequently arrested. In this case witnesses would be called to prove that Darabshah had procured the knife and the brother of the deceased would be called to prove the friendship that existed between the three. The approver, Darabshah, would also be called who would give evidence as to how the murder was committed. Two other persons would also be called who had heard the dying cries of the deceased on the night the murder was committed.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution. The first witness called was the brother of the deceased.

While this witness was being examined Inspector Sitaram was asked to leave the court.

Balabhoy Pandurang, examined by Mr. Acharya, said, that the two accused used to come to his place which the deceased did not like. This gave rise to frequent quarrels between the deceased, the accused and Daruwalla. On one occasion the accused teased the deceased, whereupon the latter rushed towards him with a table-knife.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar witness said, he knew one Aderji Nalwalla, who lived with the mother of Darabshah, who was regarded as the adopted son. He had seen Aderji engaged in making investigation with the police. There was no truth in the statement that the accused on his visits used to laugh and joke with witness's sisters. It was equally untrue to say that the deceased, did not like the accused conversing with his sisters. He was much bothered by the police to depose what was not in his mind. Last night the Chief Constable came to his house and took him to the Bandora station where witness was ordered by the Fouzdar to attend the Sessions Court at 6 a.m. the following day. At the end of March witness was called by the Bandora Police and was detained and he had to apply to a solicitor for his release. From his personal experience he knew that the deceased was not hot-tempered but on the contrary he was a coward. Witness knew Daroowalla to be hot and ill-tempered, who often used to brag that he was able to break the bones of any one whom he did not like. He remembered that on one occasion Daroowalla had hired a ruffian to assault the deceased. The ruffian was a Parsee who was in the disguise of a Mahomedan. He did not know whether the deceased and Daroowalla frequented a certain woman of ill-fame. Witness was told that the occasion on which the deceased had rushed upon the accused with a table knife, was because the accused had teased the deceased. No member of the witness's family had said at the time Daroowalla was granted a pardon, that he was the real murderer and ought not to have been pardoned. It seemed to witness that the real murderer was Daroowalla.

Daroowalla, the approver, was the next witness examined. He gave evidence similar to that given before Mr. Shepherd, the committing Magistrate.

The case is adjourned till to-day at 11 a.m.

INFLUENZA.

NEGLECT of the early stages of influenza or endeavours to return to the duties of life before complete recovery has occurred are being blamed by the *Hospital* for much of the recent mortality ascribed to "pneumonia." Churches and chapels have, it seems, also much to answer for, in this respect, not only on account of the imperfect provision for ventilation but also on account of the gathering together of persons whose power of resistance has been diminished by recent illness or by other circumstances. Among these, as affecting the two great bodies of Roman Catholics and Ritualist Churchman, it cannot be questioned that the season of Lent has to be considered, or that it produces, in many people, an impaired capacity to make head against the invasion of disease. Such an effect, moreover, would be especially prone to occur in a year in which the season of Lent occurred early, and in coincidence with weather of unusual coldness and inclemency. Our contemporary goes on to say: For people possessed of common sense, the obvious lesson to be deduced from experience is tolerably plain. It is to avoid large assemblages and ill-ventilated places generally, to wear a sufficiency of warm and light clothing, to avoid chills, over-fatigue, and unwholesomeness of all kinds, and finally, if striken to thorw up the sponge, to go to bed, and to stay there until the temperature has been normal for at least twenty-four hours. All this, of course, has been said before, but the facts cannot be repeated too often.

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A REVIEW OF CHINA'S REFORMS DURING THE LAST 30 YEARS.

THE following is a translation of an able review of the situation by one of the ablest Chinamen in the Empire:—

China's talk of change has been like this for 30 years, but how is it that we do not see any increase good of it but an increase of evils? Now the old must make way for the new one to replace the other, then we can see good of the change. But if the old is not put away and the new only added, then the accumulated evils of the old government will get into the new and thus will be the means of aggravating instead of removing the evils. It will be like some hard swelling in the stomach for which you partly use purgatives and partly use tonics, in order to get cured. By only taking tonics daily he aggravates his disease and hurries on to his death. The changes which we in China have had since the time of our last Emperor, Tungchih, have been the drilling of soldiers, opening mines, and foreign trade. In international intercourse, the establishment of a Foreign Office and Ministers sent abroad to represent China. In education there is the Cung Wen College, the school of foreign languages, and the regular schools of China. This was all the change that was formerly thought of.

As to drilling soldiers the generals are not chosen because of their experience, how can they then know what to do? In the raising of soldiers there is no method but to get them anyhow though half of them be beggars. They care not whether they can read or not; how can such learn obedience? The officers' pay is very small and the soldiers pay is a mere pittance. The calling is not at all respectable, therefore scholars are ashamed to join; thus the good-fornothings have their own way. How can such be honest and loyal to death? Then there are no maps or surveys and the military strength or weakness of places is not known; how can they lead to victory? Gunboats and arms they cannot manufacture, but must look to others for them; how can they be according to men's wishes? The Navy does not visit other countries and the officers have had no experience; when they meet an enemy some day can we expect them to show much excellence? There is no police department, there is no census, and the drilled soldiers run away constantly; how can they be relied on? So the drilling of soldiers is just as if there were no drilling going on. Moreover they have no good generals. Those whom they have, like Tung Fuhsiang, take advantage of large numbers to create rows to the disgrace of our country. If they do not often create trouble on our borders they worry our people. They cannot protect the nation; all they can do is to worry the poor people. Again, when gunboats and arms are bought from foreigners the mandarins and merchants who manage them fatten themselves by large commissions. Immense sums of money are expended and you get refuse for it. Thus drilling soldiers becomes a worse evil than not drilling them. As to opening mines there must be a school of mines, otherwise there will be no mining engineers. How can the resources of the country be fully developed by only engaging foreigners whom we do not know, to do the work?

Is it not throwing our money away to attempt to work with imperfect machinery and imperfect knowledge? When there are no roads from the mines to the Ports how can the work prosper when carriage will increase the original price several times over? Thus to open mines now is just as if they were not opened.

Again, foreigners are prepared to work them and every nation seeks concessions so that all is given away to other people. If not, then our selfish merchants rush in and arrange with corrupt mandarins so that the mines of every province are in the hands of expectant officials, who, though absent, draw salaries as directors. Thus the nation's wealth is wasted and the opening of mines is worse than not opening them.

As to foreign trade, statistics are not studied and few understand the principles of commerce, how can we look after the wealth of our country? Industries and manufactures are not considered and the natural products of the country are few, how then can we be enriched by our commerce? Then the means of communication is primitive and carriage is therefore very expensive, how can the produce go far? There are customs barriers all over the land where there are extortionate charges and much delay taking away all the profits. As the officers are like tigers and wolves, how can they promote trade. The Chinese Consuls sent abroad, do not enquire into foreign trade and the government does not protect its merchants abroad how can they prosper? Thus to open the country to foreign trade is as if they had not done so. Moreover foreign produce comes in daily and Chinese money goes out daily. When the fishpond gets dry the fish die, so with this kind of trade the people cannot thrive, and foreign trade is worse than not having foreign trade.

As to international intercourse the ten odd members who attend daily the Foreign Office in Peking are 50 or 70 years of age. They do not know even the names of the foreign countries much less where their boundaries are. Even China's treaties with these they have not read, much less have they read international law.

Those who have been sent abroad as ministers and consuls are sent because there is a scramble for the post, not because they are fit for it. The ministers after they have presented their credentials have nothing to do. The diplomatic secretaries and consuls have nothing to do but travelling about and feasting. What benefit can then accrue to China from such a crew as this? Thus to have international intercourse is just as if we had none. Moreover some of these ministers and their followers who go abroad are vicious and worthless, or shamelessly niggardly, do menial things and dirty beyond endurance, the laughing-stock of foreigners and a disgrace to our country. Chinese consuls not only cannot protect our country's merchants but they insult and oppress them. Thus to have international intercourse is equal to not having any at all.

As to foreign education. It is only to teach foreign language in order to be able to act as interpreters There are no examinations on the art of government, or the art of education, how can these students be wel trained? As the national educational system is not changed and Western education is an open way to official preferment, the best families and the most intelligent students consider it degrading to attend such schools, how can we thus expect good material out of them? Thus to have foreign schools is as if we had none. Moreover, the object of the school is not to build up character or to produce patriots, therefore the pupils only learn the habits of the inferior men of the West and do not know that they have a country of their own. The best of them are engaged as foreigners' employees to get a living. The worse become Chinese traitors to upset the government. Thus to have foreign education is worse than having none at all.

Now all these things are the result of the best of efforts of all the famous men of China during the last 30 years. But if there is no radical change of custom and regulations and of the whole civilization and only minor changes with the old foundation, then we know that though they had many noble governors throughout the Empire yet without a brave sovereign with a clear head to govern, the work attempted would be impossible.

Why? Because a government is a very complex machine and the elements of government are various. There are stems and branches there is also a grand trunk as well as roots, all dependent on one another for sustenance and fruit. So when we talk of changing No. 1 then we find we must change No. 2. Changing No. 2 we find we must change No. 3 till it becomes endless. Thus we find that unless we change the whole with all our might we shall never succeed in our effort, but only aggavate the evils. It is just like an old building of a thousand years old with its roof broken and its pillars and beams rotten and about to tumble down. Yet the inhabitants of the house are mad with laughter or fast asleep and do not hear anything from outside. If they do anything it to stop a leakage in the roof or another crack in the wall in order to keep it together. These two methods though different have only one ending. When the wind and rain come the house must fall and the people inside will perish. Now those who dance and sleep are the Manchus, those who stop the leaking and the cracks are men like Li Hungchang and Chang Chihtung. The proverb says when you patch a leaking roof the more you patch the more it leaks and when you sew your rents the more you sew the more it will rend. Under these circumstances can anything be done but build a new house and get a new suit of clothes? Moreover, when you see the Chinese government full of conservatives and useless old men, that promotion is by seniority, and that fat posts are obtained by bribery, can you expect to find many of the ability of Li Hungchang and Chang Chihtung? Then again foreign affairs are every month more and more pressing and different every year, how can one expect to have another ten years of respite?

But besides folding their hands and waiting for their doom there is no plan. It is said any unusual thing makes the people afraid. It is also said the people will gladly rejoice in accomplished service, but they cannot think out a plan of action for themselves. It has always been so; how much more is it so to-day in China when officials and students and people are all ignorance and have no inkling of the problems of the Empire? If when they hear of reform and are astonished it is but natural. But without getting rid of our evils we cannot replace them with good as we have already pointed out.

Yet to get rid of old evils is difficult, exciting the hatred of many, therefore those who want to keep their own positions are seldom willing to attempt it. For instance, the Essay system for promotion to official life is well known to be a great hindrance to the development of ability; why then do not people hate it with all the power of their heads and hearts? Chang Chihtung constantly says to change this Essay system is of the first importance. But we never heard of him memorializing the government to have it changed because he fears the hatred of some hundreds of *Hanlins* (Chief Doctors of Literature), some thousands of *Chinshihs* (Doctors of Literature), some tens of thousands of *Ku-Ins* (Provincial graduates), some hundreds of thousands of *Shiutsais* (Prefectural graduates) and some millions of undergraduates. He is afraid that they would all unite in denouncing him and push him off the form.

At present the true patriots of China consider that if there is anything for the good of their country they must do it at the sacrifice of both their life and reputation if need be. But those who style themselves patriots love their own lives too and also their reputation. If they cannot get the three then they let go their country and save their lives and reputation. If they cannot preserve both their lives and reputation then they let go their reputation and save their lives. The end of all is that there is no change but a going on to ruin; only this. Only this!

PRINCE BISMARCK'S LAST DAYS.

DR. SCHWENINGER'S REPORT.

PROFESSOR DR. SCHWENINGER has just published the following interesting account of the late Prince Bismarck's last days:—

"On the 30th of July, 1898, at eleven p.m., œdema of the lungs ended the life of his Highness Prince Otto von Bismarck—a life unparalleled for abundance of work, exertion, and success, but also, unfortunately, of bodily and mental distress. The late Prince had reached the age of eighty-three years and four months. An end such as that which was caused by the lung disease had been for a long time considered possible, and had been feared by the physician in attendance. Exceptionally great difficulty in breathing, gasping for air, and painful inhalations had shown themselves in the hours preceding his death. The patient had passed a restless night and began to feel pain in the morning. The end followed quietly and peacefully. By means of injection of morphia, and the application of a hot sponge to the neck and breast, the doctors were able gradually to alleviate the pain, and thus procure a certain amount of rest for the sufferer, and the endeavours of the medical men were furthered by it finally becoming possible to lessen the difficulty in breathing by mechanical appliances.

After the appearance and disappearance of repeated seizures of pain in the toes, heel, and instep of the left foot during the Summer months of 1897 had served as a warning of the illness, an exceptionally violent pain in the left leg and foot made itself felt on October 17, 1897, the sudden attack and great violence of which could not well be accounted for. This pain, in its manifold degrees, shades, and combinations, lasted from then to the end of his life, and was often very severe, and at times well-nigh unbearable. These symptoms, in the condition of things, had to be regarded as the setting in of mortification; a diagnosis—how often did the doctor wish in the succeeding months that it might prove to be a mistaken one!—which was to be only too fully borne out by the inexorably painful lapse of time. And so began the steady struggle against the evil—a struggle under circumstances rendered all too tragic, even to the doctors (Schweninger and Chrysander), by the love, trust, and attachment felt for the great sufferer, and by their feeling of humanity—a fight in which all means were employed within reach of Science and Art . . .

"The pain, which often attained exceptional proportions, and at first made even the bed unbearable—'my bed, my best friend, will not have any more to do with me,' his Highness used to complain—was rendered comparatively endurable, and more and more reduced, by exercise and standing up at the unavoidable moments of seizure. Sleep was made easier without it being necessary to make too great use of morphia and other means, the excessive use of which would have caused weakness, and have had an injurious effect upon the organism. Even in the last days of the patient an average of ten to twelve hours' sleep was attained. The food was good and sufficient. The exercise, too, of the diseased leg was to the last never entirely given up; and the bath-chair, made famous by newspaper reports, was not so much actually necessary, as convenient for the facilitation of household arrangements with regard to guests, and for open air exercise, and for the prevention of all unnecessary pain.

"The soundness of his mind and his general faculties remained unimpaired to the last. The mortification remained up to the last of the dry type "(gangræna sicca)," and even after the space of a ten months' very varying course in subjective and objective respects, had not spread more than a hand's breadth over the back of the foot and instep, and about the size of a duck's egg over the heel. . . . The end was caused, not by the process of mortification and its results, but by exhaustion—weakness in heart and lungs, with consequent œdema and paralysis of the heart. The secret was strictly kept from the outside world and the patient. It was not very easy to prepare the expectant world for a change in the health of the Prince without allowing the actual nature and intensity of the illness to be seen through; the Prince had to be prevented from learning the real nature of his complaint from the papers, or from being acquainted with, and rendered uneasy about his state of health by innumerable well-meant, but still inopportune, questions and unnecessary suggestions and counsels. Thanks to the faithful co-operation of those [illegible] the secret, this purpose was attained, and the [illegible] hero was spared the details of the exact nature of [illegible] complaint. He laid no very great stress, however, [illegible] this point. He used to give very clear reports of the nature of his pain, with his accustomed kindly originality. For instance, he once remarked, 'one must be able to distinguish between the various kinds of pain as one does with colours,' and used to wish he might pass the day with less pain, without troubling his head at all about to-morrow. In this respect he was quite calm, and when he found himself more confined to his bath-chair, declared jokingly, 'Really, I have been a diplomat long enough to be able to allow myself the diplomat's illness par excellence (gout) to a somewhat greater degree.' He no longer expected anything essential. He repeatedly declared himself to be completely satisfied with life. He once said, thoughtfully, 'It is not svoopia that I want any longer, but svoavaola,' and looked forward to the future with a calmness beautiful to witness. But his mind, his sense of humour, his interest, and his freshness remained intact to the last.

"His conversation at and after meals continued to be a delight to his relations. He celebrated New Year's-day and his birthday in his old way. The news of his death, spread at the beginning of the year by an Agency, and learnt by him through the newspapers, only served to amuse him. In the course of the Spring he continued to take drives with members of his family, with his friends, or with the doctor—and long and cheerful drives too—into his wood. As late as July he wished to enjoy the pleasures of the country proprietor—namely, of seeing the splendid crops of rye which he had been informed were then standing in the fields—and an apparatus was constructed in order to allow of his getting into the carriage without hurting his foot, so that he might enjoy the projected drive. The last time that he visited the park and terrace in his bath-chair there was a wonderful bloom of the La France rose, which had just come out. It gave him great enjoyment, and made him smile with pleasure. Thus the invalid, ill as he was, still found delight in life and in nature, which he so much loved. It was not till his last days that he had fits of unconsciousness from time to time. But even then he mastered his pain to a certain degree. He spoke about it, recognised that something strange had happened, and described it in the following words:—'This afternoon I was partly unconscious; now I am myself again.'

"Such derangement only occurred at intervals; and two days before his death, after long hours of considerable pain, he appeared amongst his family at the supper table as if cured by a miracle, as though nothing were changed. Once more were his classic features, enshrined in the hearts of hundreds of thousands of his fellow-countrymen, and familiar in the most distant lands, seen in their full freshness. Once again he delighted all present with his graceful, clever, witty, charming conversation. Once more he drank, as though rejuvenated, the favourite sparkling wine, with complete enjoyment. Once more, after dinner, he sat in the old way, smoking his pipe at the accustomed historical place. And so he stands in his freshness and strength even in the twilight of the waning day—once more a conqueror, before all those who have experienced the good fortune and, at the same time, the pain of being witnesses of his end. All that human care had been able to do had been done. . . . Thus death met him, and, like a redeeming friend, took him from our midst."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London England.

THE LOSS OF THE STELLA.

VARIOUS VIEWS OF THE CAPTAIN'S CONDUCT.

THERE are many conflicting opinions about Captain Reeks's conduct during the last voyage of the Stella. A correspondent of the "Chronicle" thinks that "Captain Reeks had no option but to press forward at full speed as soon as he believed he was past the Casket. When the vessel struck there was little more than three hours' daylight yet to come. The Stella would take about an hour and a quarter to Guernsey, and over an hour and a half from Guernsey and Jersey. This would leave her little over a quarter of an hour for manœuvring into St. Peter's Port and out again if she was to reach Jersey by daylight. And to reach Jersey in the dark or in the fog is fully as risky as to grope round the Caskets. The South-Western Company ought to have started their train from Waterloo at eight instead of nine a.m."

The *Telegraph's* Paris correspondent finds a plausible explanation of the disaster in the fact that Captain Reeks was probably in ignorance of the precise amount of the distance traversed in the run from the Needles, and believed that the steamer was yet several miles from the Caskets. "The log is invariably thrown overboard at the Needles and pulled in when the Caskets are reached. Now, on this occasion, owing to a delay caused by the fact that the line was entangled, the log was not dropped until about a quarter of an hour after the Needles had been passed. Thus if the captain was not aware of this when he afterwards consulted the dial he would have been put out of his calculation to the extent of the distance travelled while the line was being freed."

A *Daily News* correspondent thinks it should be borne in mind that soundings taken in such waters are of next to no value; at the very foot, of the largest of the Caskets there are twenty-five fathoms of water, say about 150 ft.; and the nature of the bottom is such that the lead falling on a bed of rock could not bring up any deposit that would enable the captain to ascertain his position. And even if these measures had been taken the vessel would have been, in the meantime, carried out of her course by the current, if not on to the rocks, most probably into a most perilous position. About fifteen years ago the writer left Southampton one Friday on board a Channel Island boat; heavy weather and a thick fog came on; the boat was slowed down and stopped again and again, frequent soundings were taken, and then at last late on Saturday afternoon the fog lifted and a lighthouse was sighted. This was thought to be the Hanois light at the south-west corner of Guernsey; it turned out to be Cape La Hague; more than forty miles from the computed position.

The *Times* publishes from a Guernsey correspondent a conjecture as to the possible cause of the accident and its actual site: The lighthouse keepers tell us that they heard the noise of steam blowing off, and the cries of passengers to the westward. The only two rocks to the westward are L'Anquiere and Le Noir, and cries could be heard from them. Captain Reeks must have been swept out of his course by the set of the tide for a mile—not more. He suddenly sees a rock close ahead. He ports his helm, as all say; reverses his starboard propeller, as many say; and with that movement the stern swings round, L'Anquiere is avoided and his stem sweeps clear of Le Noir. But unfortunately there is a ledge between L'Anquiere and Le Noir, and forming part of the latter. The vessel grounds amidships. There is no sudden jerk, as there would have been if she had run stem on, for probably her masts would have gone at once, but a ripping noise is heard in her waist.

Rear-Admiral Sir Lambton Loraine writes to the *Times* that in January of last year he travelled from Guernsey in the Stella, and was struck with astonishment at the wild steering of the vessel, yawing, as she did, points towards the Channel tide and points away from it.

COMPASSES IN SHIPS' BOATS: ADMIRALTY VIEW.

On the important matter of carrying compasses in ships' boats, a representative was told some interesting facts at the Admiralty by Captain Creak. As Superintendent of Compasses of the Navy and as a naval commander himself of many years' experience, Captain Creak may be regarded as an authority of the very highest qualifications. I asked Captain Creak pointedly whether it was not a matter for very serious investigation and stringent remedies when some of the boats of a large passenger vessel were found to be without a compass. To this he replied, "It would be impolitic on my part to enlarge too freely before the result of the official inquiry on the lamentable details connected with the loss of the Stella, though, of course, I hold the opinion that for a vessel to be proceeding at the rate of eighteen and a half knots an hour in a dense fog and with rocks everywhere about was sheer folly—I was going to say, unthinkable folly. I myself have done considerable Government work in and around the Caskets. It has taught me a great deal, the gist of which is that what with the variable currents and winds, the constant presence of blind fogs, and the quite startling effect—to the shoreman—of the high and low tide on the geography of the rocks, it requires pinnacle seamanship to navigate successfully in this part. I speak after the event but I certainly should not have reversed the engines of the Stella when, going at the rate of eighteen knots, I found that she had struck a rock. There cannot be any definite rule as regards this point, but the probability is present that the steamer, had she been simply stopped and not backed, would have remained intact with all on board.

"As to the question of boats' compasses, the Navy and the passenger service are on a different footing. It is a pity, I think, that further equality in this respect is not at once insisted upon. In the Navy, it would be perfectly absurd to suppose that our cutters would get afloat, however urgent the call, without a compass on board. Most rigid discipline is exercised under this head. On every vessel in the Navy, such, for instance, as the *Majestic*, there is a compass closet where are stored, ready and waiting to be clutched suddenly by the well-drilled coxswain, Dent compasses to the exact number of the boats on board. Each costs £9 10s.; they are beautifully made, carrying a candle-lamp and official binnacle; are 13 1/2 in. by 11 in. in size, and are the best that can be turned out. The compass drill constitutes one of the most frequently practised manœuvres in the Navy. Each coxswain knows exactly where to find his compass; it is the first thing that comes into his head when the order is given to 'lower boats'; before you can get your breath for another 'Jack Robinson' he has it stowed away in the stern of the boat. "Why," asked Captain Creak, "is not a more systematic discipline observed with regard to the boat compasses on every sea-going vessel? The Board of Trade issue regulations, I know, but some of the compasses which grace British vessels are worse than useless. I have seen some costing but 19s. each, which are like toys."

THE GREAT CHAMOIS PRESERVE OF THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

MR. A. DE BURGH, in the "Windsor Magazine" writes:—Perhaps no reigning family in the world is more renowned than the Saxe-Coburgs and their ancestors on account of its members having been lovers of the chase. Duke Casimir of Coburg (1564 to 1633) wrote a hunting book of which, unfortunately, only two copies are known to exist, one being preserved in the Festung (fortress) which overlooks the town of Coburg, and which has now been turned into a museum, and the other in the possession of the well-known sportsman Count Hans Wilczek, of Vienna. The illustrations of this rare work, which clearly paint the customs of the time, were executed by the Duke's Court painter Wolff Pirkner, a native of Bayreuth. Duke Casimir was amongst the rulers of his time the most intrepid huntsman and the keenest sportsman, having no doubt imbibed his love for the chase from his guardian and father-in-law, the Elector of Saxony. The annals of that date report many extraordinary deeds of prowess and intrepidity, and it is told of the Emperor Maximilian, Count Gaston de Foix, and others, that they used to tackle bears without hounds and with a spear only. . . . . Duke Casimir was the first of his line to use rifles. Numerous examples of the richly inlaid, terribly cumbersome and heavy wheel-lock rifles can be seen in the armoury in the Castle of Coburg and at the rifle collection at Dresden. From this mighty and passionate hunter, Casimir German princes in general inherited the love of sport, and many are the examples we have before us of royal sportsmen of our own time, and it is well known that Coburg blood runs in the veins of almost every reigning family of Europe. . . .

There exists still a sport with a strong element of danger, a sport which at the present time is indulged in by only few, and, what is more remarkable still, is indulged in principally by two of the oldest occupants of thrones—namely, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Saxony. This is the chamois chase, the practice of stalking the most nimble, quick, clever and cautious denizen of the mountain vastnesses of the Tyrol, Styria, and Switzerland. In this sport the late Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was the third in a trio of intrepid royal mountaineers and chamois hunters. The chamois is a most difficult animal to stalk. When grazing upon the few patches of green to be found among the rocky heights of the Alps, a herd is always surrounded by sentinels which keep up the closest observation of the neighbourhood and at the approach of danger give a signal. Immediately the herd disappears in the crags and caves of the vastness. Their scent is extraordinary, and it is only possible to get near them by creeping against the wind; they are only found at a height of 5,000 feet, and invariably select for their place of pasture spots most difficult and dangerous to reach. . . .

The late Duke Ernest acquired a large and splendid estate in the Northern Tyrol and built a castle or shootingbox almost in the centre of this vast domain. The castle bears the name of the district—Castle of Hinterriss. The preserves contain over 10,000 chamois, and Duke Ernest never went a year without indulging in his favourite sport. During his lifetime he was frequently accompanied by his nephew the then Duke of Edinburgh and the Prince of Wales, we believe, has also visited the beautiful, romantic place, situated not far from the Lake of Achen. . . . The Castle of Hinterriss is a building irregular in shape of light grey stone, castellated and surmounted with small turrets. It lies in a long and narrow valley, and is approached by a drive through a pretty garden. In the distance are the mountain peaks, crested here and there with never-melting snows, and their lower slopes covered with pine forests and meadows rich with the beautiful and varied flora of Alpine regions. . . . .

The late Duke generally used to go accompanied only by a gentleman-in-waiting. Dressed in the native costume of a mountaineer, his rifle slung across his shoulder, and carrying a stout stick, he would start at sunrise to climb the craggy peaks, not returning till late in the evening. Some of the paths which he had to follow in the course of these expeditions were very narrow and bordered by precipices many hundred feet deep, and it is remarkable that a man of his age and size should have found no difficulty in threading his way along these treacherous mountain tracks. The Duke of Edinburgh was not unfrequently the guest of his uncle, and accompanied him in these perilous excursions. In connection with these expeditions an amusing anecdote is told. On one occasion, while sailing down the lake accompanied by two guests, Duke Ernest called attention to paths hewn in the mountain side which appeared at their high elevation almost too narrow for the foot of a human being to tread. In the course of conversation he remarked to one of his friends that he hoped on the following day to show them the lake from those very paths. Shortly after reaching the castle, however, the guests, with a curious unanimity, found awaiting them letters which recalled them immediately to their homes. The Duke although expressing his regret at their speedy departure, was not long in tracing the cause, and showed considerable amusement—perhaps not unmingled with a little contempt—when he became aware of their unwillingness to join in the prospective excursion.

A GILBERTIAN PRINCIPALITY.

WHERE SUBJECTS RULE AND THE PRINCE PAYS.

A BERLIN correspondent writes:—One of the smallest and happiest States in the world celebrates this year the two hundredth anniversary of its foundation. The Principality of Liechtenstein has no debts and no soldiers, and whilst other States pay a big Civil list to their Sovereigns, the Monarch pays for the pleasure of being a regular reigning Prince, and if the Budget shows a deficit, makes it up out of his own pocket. Thus Prince John as well as his nine thousand four hundred and thirty-four subjects are equally happy and content. Some amusing episodes are related in the "Frankfurter Zeitung" from the history of the Liliputian State. The notabilities of the capital Vaduz in 1816 sent a deputation to Prince John I., and informed him with Republican frankness that they had it was true, nothing to say against being governed by him, but that they would not pay for it, especially as he was very rich. They would also rather keep the 50 men and the drummer at home—the Prince was obliged to supply these for the Federal army—as they could be better employed there. His Serene Highness was an exceedingly rich man and said, "Dear children, I do not want your money, and will gladly govern for nothing. I will also leave you your fifty men and the drummer, and procure them from somewhere else for the Federal army out of my own pocket. So said, so done. The Prince got the fifty men and the drummer from Austria, and ruled without any salary.

Things went on like this till 1836, when Prince Aloysius I. ascended the throne. The natives of Vaduz did not mind spending a little money on this occasion. They set up a triumphal arch, had illuminations, and let off several guldens' worth of fireworks. Afterwards the wise men of Vaduz laid their heads together and thus spake. Our noble monarch rules us quite free of charge; this is true, but you have seen, children, that it nevertheless costs us a pretty penny. We have set up triumphal arches, let off fireworks, and have altogether been to a not inconsiderable expense during the visits of his Serene Highness for hunting parties and other princely pleasures. We lose much time by it and suffer losses in our business. So we have not yet got him for nothing. In any case he seems to enjoy ruling over us. Let us lay the matter before him properly." A deputation was dispatched, which set forth its complaint with much energy of language. It was pointed out to him that he ought to pay for the privilege of ruling. The good Monarch was quite touched and promised an indemnification. They concluded a bargain with him for a yearly payment, and he paid it with exemplary punctuality. With this the Liechtensteiners had gained a political position unparallelled either in the past or in the present. Instead of paying their Government they had not only had it free of charge, but were even indemnified for allowing themselves to be governed. Could they expect more?

They did. Prince John II. of Liechstenstein said one morning to himself, "As I not only receive no civil list, but for my work must even indemnify my subjects, I may be allowed, I should think, to live according to my taste, and where I like. This, my capital of Vaduz, is extremely slow. I have money enough, and will live with it in the Imperial city of Vienna. So Prince John II. went to Vienna, built a magnificent palace there, and enjoyed his life in it. The governing he entrusted to a Minister. But the Liechten steiners of Vaduz again laid their heads together, and said to one another, "Let us send a deputation to Vienna, and submit our complaints to our most gracious lord." So one morning, when the Prince was scarcely out of bed, a dozen of the most distinguished Vaduzers put in their appearance. They were all twelve admitted, and after divers bows and scrapes, spoke thus to their ruler: "We pay your Serene Highness nothing for governing. On the contrary, your Highness indemnifies us for allowing ourselves to be governed. This is excellent. But your Highness has enormous sums of money, and you spend a good lot of it here in Vienna, so that we lose all profits from it. We, therefore, beg your Serene Highness to live at least every year, six months in our beloved Vaduz, we shall even then be losers, but we will make some allowance. Therefore, give us at least half of your presence, and a little additional present, namely, a Constitution." Prince John II. agreed to this also and to the Constitution to boot, according the Liechtensteiners the right to elect fifteen deputies. Is it necessary to add that these also are paid by the Prince?

SIGNOR MARCONI was at the South Foreland again on March 31 superintending the transmission of messages by wireless telegraphy between that point and Boulogne. A great number of messages crossed and recrossed the Channel, which was enveloped in a dense fog. During the short time the installation has been set up at the South Foreland for operations between this country and France nearly every kind of weather has been experienced—fog, high wind, and rain—and the results prove what Signor Marconi has stated, that no conditions of weather can affect the passage of the current through space. The messages on the 31st were perfect in every respect, and passed without a single hitch. During the afternoon some demonstrations were given in the presence of Professor J. A. Fleming, Professor of Electrical Engineering at Univerity College, London, who attaches the greatest importance to the value of the invention. It was pointed out that the system would be of the utmost value to shipping in cases of thick fog, and its application might, once for all, settle the difficult question of sucessful fog-signalling and be the means of avoiding many collisions and great loss of life. The case of the disaster on the Casquets was instanced. Just as an alarm bell can be rung from the Goodwin Lightship to the South Foreland Lighthouse or "vice versa," so in the case of the Casquets or any other dangerous point, vessels could be put into communication or be warned, provided an installation were carried on board. A telegram from Boulogne announces that the French Government are so gratified with the success of the demonstrations between Boulogne and the South Foreland that it is proposed to attempt to telegraph from Paris. It is stated that the Eiffel Tower will be used as the French terminal, owing to its great height.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay Government Gazette, April 27.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby notified that Mr W H Crowe, Barrister-at-Law, I C S, assumed the execution of the duties of his office as a Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 25th March 1899, in the forenoon.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt J R B G Carter, acting Asst Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, is granted furlough to Europe for one year from the 19th May 1899 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Major J Davies, Second-in-Command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and ex-officio Asst to the Political Supt, Savantvadi, is granted privilege leave with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it until the date on which he relieves Major H M Abud of the office of Asst Political Agent in Subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jaghirs.

Rao Bahadur Dulerai Girdharlal Mehta, Personal Asst to the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, acted as Asst Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, on the 21st and 22nd Jan 1899. He also acted in the abovenamed appointment from the 23rd Jan to the 17th Feb 1899 inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

A' Zam Narayan Krishna Wadikar, Mahalkari, petha Khandala in the district of Satara, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the second class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars Courts Act, 1876, to specially authorise A'Zam Narayan Krishna Wadikar to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest, under Sec 27 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, Rao Bahadur Kashinath Balkrishna Marathe, first class Subordinate Judge of Dhulia, with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Khandesh Dist as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district, and, under Sec 28 of the Act, to invest him, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court of Dhulia, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 500.

Rao Saheb Atmaram Krishna Nalkar, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Erandol in the district of Khandesh, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon the Acting Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, of Mr K F Modi to act as Depy Registrar and sealer of the High Court, Appellate Side, during the absence of Mr E Wilkin or until further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments from the date of Mr H Scannell's retirement:—Mr H J H Henderson to be first grade Dist Supt of Police; Mr J C B D Adams to be second grade Dist Supt of Police; and Mr E C Cox to be third grade Dist Supt of Police.

H E in Council is further pleased to make the following appointment from the date of Mr R H Vincent's retirement:—Mr H G Gell to be first grade Dist Supt of Police, continuing to do duty as Depy Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

H E in Council is also pleased to make the following appointments from the date of Mr W J Holland's retirement:—Mr H M Gibbs to be second grade Dist Supt of Police; and Mr C A B Beatty to be third grade Dist Supt of Police.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr R A Lamb, I C S, to be Senior Collr vice Mr R E Candy, I C S, retired; and Mr A F Maconochie, I C S, to be Junior Collr vice Mr Lamb.

Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao Ramchandra Hebilkar, Dist Deputy Collr, Satara, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Balvant Moghe to act as Asst to the Commissioner, S. D., vice the Hon Rao Bahadur Achyut Bhaskar Desai, proceeding on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr A D Wilkins, Depy Consvr of Forests in charge Central Circle, is granted furlough for eighteen months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Ichharam Bhagvandas to act as Supt, Land Record and Agriculture, C D, and to direct that he should continue to hold charge of the office of Supt, Land Records and Agriculture, S D, in addition, until he is relieved by Mr. J L Lushington.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr N B Divatia, B A, on return to duty to be Asst Collr, Nasik; and Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal to be Dist Depy Collr, Dharwar (extra).

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G M Ryan to hold charge of the office of Consvr of Forests, N C in addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H V Sathe to be Asst Supt, Deccan Revenue Survey vice Mr J A McIver, deputed on special duty as Forest Demarcation Officer Dangs.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Ardeshir Nasarvanji Master, L C E, to hold charge of the Divisional Forest Office, Satara pending further orders.

The following officers passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on the 6th April 1899:—Mr F G H Anderson, I C S and Mr O H L Napier, Depy Consvr of Forests, Poona.

The Hon Mr J K Spence, C S I I C S is allowed furlough for six months and twenty-two days.

Messrs E H E Leggatt, I C S and H Mitra, Divisional Forest Officer, Hyderabad, passed an examination in Sindhi according to the Higher Standard on the 5th April 1899.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of Government, the Rev C M Barham, M A, was appointed by the Rt Rev the Lord Bishop of Bombay to attend him as Domestic Chaplain during his Lordship's tour to Lonavla.

The Rev J H MacKay M A, is appointed Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland in this Presidency and Senior Chaplain, St Andrew's Church, Bombay, vice the Rev A B Watson, retired, with effect from the 15th April, 1899.

The Rev J A R Brookes, M A, is appointed Joint Chaplain of Karachi vice the Revered A B Howard.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Lieut-Col W K Hatch, M B, C M, F R C S, I M S, proceeding on leave:—Major W H Quicke, F R C S, I M S, to act as Professor of Surgery and Clinical and Operative Surgery, Grant Medical College, in addition to his own duties; and Major H P Dimmock, M D, I M S, to act as Principal, Grant Medical College, in addition to his own duties.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Major M A T Collie, M B (Aberd), C M, I M S, on leaving Matheran in June, to act as Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics, Grant Medical College, vice Capt L F Childe, M B, I M S, proceeding on leave, pending further orders; and Major H P Dimmock, M D (Dur,) I M S to act Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics, Grant Medical College, in addition to his own duties, pending relief by Major Collie.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major W H Quicke, F R C S I M S to act as Senior Surgn, Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, in addition to his own duties vice Lieut-Col W K Hatch, M B C M F R C S I M S proceeding on leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Major M A T Collie, M B (Aberd.) C M, I M S, on leaving Matheran in June, to act as First Physician, Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, vice Capt L F Childe, M B, I M S, proceeding on leave, pending further orders; and Major H P Dimmock, M D (Dur.) I M S, to act as First Physician, Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, in addition to his own duties, pending relief by Major Collie.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr J H DuBoulay, I C S, to be First Assistant vice Mr A F Maconochie, I C S; and Mr Thakurdas Mathuradas to be Second Assistant.

Assist Surgn Jamshedji Pochaji Pocha has been appointed to the temporary Medical charge of the Alibag Dispensary with effect from the forenoon of the 1st April 1899.

The services of Asst Surgn G M Dixon, L M and S, have been placed at the disposal of the Inspr Genl of Prisons Bombay with effect from the forenoon of the 21st March 1899.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Asst Surgn J P Pocha has been placed on Plague duty in Bombay under Capt L F Childe, M B I M S with effect from the 11th Feb 1899.

The services of Capt C W Somerset, I S C are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India with effect from the 1st May 1899.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The period of furlough granted to Mr F L Sprott, Ex Eng 2nd grade is reduced from eight to six months, the date of commencement remaining the same viz, 6th May 1899.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to order *pari passu* promotion to Suptg Engr Class I temporary and supernumerary of Mr C T Burke B E M Inst C E with effect from 22nd Nov 1898 the date on which he was seconded.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions in the Engineering Estabt with effect from 23rd March 1899 during the absence of Mr H M Thompson B A M Inst C E on furlough or until further orders:—Mr S B Doig M Inst C E to Chief Engr 1st class; Mr. J Tate M Inst C E to Chief Engr 3rd class; Mr F B Maclaran M Inst C E to Suptdg Engr 1st class; Mr G O W Dunn M Inst C E to Suptdg Engr 2nd class Mr C N Clifton to Suptdg Engr 3rd class; and Mr T B Robertson to Exe Engr 3rd Grade.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr Behramji Jamshedji Karai, B A LL B, as a Vakil of the High Court.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs Chhotulal Dullabhji Desai, B A LL B and Odhavji Gopalji Parekh, B A L L B Sanads authorising them to practise as Pleaders in such Court or Courts of the Ahmedabad Dist as may be assigned to them by the Dist Judge.

The Hon the Chief Justic and Judges of H M High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Shavaksha Sorabji Panthaki, B A LL B a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in such Court or Courts of the Thana Dist as may be assigned to him by the Dist Judge.

BY THE COMMISSIONER.

Northern Division.

Rao Saheb Waman Shiwaji Nabar Mamlatdar of Bulsar in the Surat Dist is placed on special duty in the office of the Commissioner, N D in connection with the compilation of the Annual Police Administration Report of the Northern Divn for 1898.

Rao Saheb Vithaldas Keshavlal acting Mamlatdar of Chikli in the Surat Dist to act as Mamlatdar of Bulsar during the absence of Rao Saheb Waman Shiwaji Nabar or until further orders.

Mr R K Kanga delivered over and Mr W H Luck received charge of the office of the Dist Supt of Police Broach on the 12th inst in the afternoon.

Mr. Keshav Govind Mali, Head Karkun of taluka Haveli in the Poona Dist is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Maval in the same district during the absence of Rao Saheb Krishnaji Sadashiv Mudle on one month's privilege leave or pending further orders

Southern Division.

Rao Saheb Balkrishna Jivaji, Head Accountant, Kanara, on special duty at Savanur, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 16th inst or subsequent date as he may complete his special duty.

Rao Saheb Vinayak Vithal Sabnis will continue to act as Head Accountant at Karwar vice Rao Saheb Balkrishna Jivaji, and pending relief by Rao Saheb Ramrao Anneppa on the expiration of his leave on medical certificate.

Rao Saheb Vishnu Ramji Kadrekar will continue to act as Head Accountant at Alibag pending relief by Rao Saheb Vinayak Vithal Sabnis.

Mr Ramchandra Raghunath Kulkarni, Head Karkun of the Rajapur Taluka, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Vengurla from the 1st inst, i e the date of retirement of Rao Saheb Vithal Raghunath Dangi, until further orders.

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE Earl of Dunraven is one of the great ground landlords of South Wales. Though he owns a magnificent country seat on the Glamorganshire seaboard he only pays flying visits to the Principality. His appearances in public in South Wales are extremely rare, and nothing but a really big Conservative function will ever drag him on to a platform. His great hobby is yachting, and the fact that the Bristol Channel is not so well suited to this pursuit as the quieter waters of the SouthCoast probably accounts for the fact that his visits to his Glamorganshire estates are but few and far between.

Dunraven Castle, the seat of the Earl of Dunraven, where the Colonial Secretary and Mrs. Chamberlain have recently been making a short stay, stands picturesquely on a rocky promontory called the Witch's Head, on the most romantic part of the Glamorganshire coast. It possesses a wonderful sea view, for the Atlantic billows roll in direct from the ocean, and Lundy Island, which lies thirty miles away to the south-west, is visible in clear weather. The present building is mostly new, but portions date back to days when one Walter Vaughan, a famous wrecker, owned the domain, and lured many a Bristol-bound merchantman, by the aid of signal lights, on to the deadly Tuskar Reef, which fringes Southerndown Bay

Two families who have grown wealthy upon the metal manufactures of the Swansea Valley are the Vivians and the Jenkins. The head of the former is Lord Swansea, the eldest son of the late Sir Hussey Vivian, who was created Lord Swansea in 1884. Singleton Abbey, the house of the Vivians, is a glorious old Elizabethan mansion standing on rising ground in a fine park, and overlooking Swansea Bay. It was here that the late Mr. Gladstone stayed on the occasion of his ever-memorable visit to South Wales, and here it was that was held the great demonstration when a procession of 100,000 Welshmen marched past, and finally were regaled with a famous speech from the old man eloquent.

Since the death of the late Lord Swansea, Lady Swansea and her family have continued to reside at Singleton, the present Lord Swansea only visiting his Glamorganshire estates at very rare intervals. Since the death of the late peer, none of the Vivians have taken an active part in the public life of the district. It would appear, however, as though the Hon. Odo Vivian is to prove an exception to the rule, for only last month he was elected a member of the Swansea County Council. He is a very free-handed and popular young fellow, and is a keen sportsman, golf and cricket being among his pet hobbies. He captains a cricket team of employes in the Vivians' great works at the Hafod. He is furthermore an enthusiastic volunteer, and has organised a corps among his workpeople.

The Dean of Gloucester, Dr. Spence, sometime Vicar of St. Pancras, has done much to vivify his cathedral as a centre of Church life, and since his appointment some £25,000 has been spent in judicious restoration of the priceless fabric. As a preacher and as an author—he has written much about his beloved charge, and has just published a "History of the Church of England"—he is given to the employment of picturesque adjectives. He may be described as an impressionist word-painter. Last summer he learned to ride the bicycle. His only son is in the army.

There is no more popular figure in local county society, or in the City of Gloucester, than Sir Lionel Darell, Bart., the cheery and handsome sport-loving squire of Fretherne Court. The Court is quite a treasure house, full of articles of "bigotry and virtue." It contains an interesting collection of family portraits—the Darells date back to the Conqueror—armour, costly china, and hundreds of Toby jugs picked up from time to time. Lady Darell, who is a Cheshire Marsland, is also very popular. They have given numerous hostages to fortune. Their two sons, well-grown young fellows—the second is a veritable son of Anak, 6ft. 5in. high—are both in the Army—in the Household Cavalry and Coldstreams respectively.

Lord Fitzhardinge, whose historic home, Berkeley Castle, is some fifteen miles from Gloucester, is again hunting the celebrated Berkeley Foxhounds, which were temporarily put into commission on the death of his more famous predecessor. At a rent-audit dinner, the other day, his lordship took occasion to refute some statements made about him in Society papers. Some little time ago a correspondent stated that he was about to live in a house—Cranford, at Hounslow—which had been unoccupied for years, whereas it had not been unoccupied since it had been built, in 1720, up to the present time.

It was also reported that it was built 300 years ago, and had been added to so frequently that nobody could tell what kind of architecture it was, whereas but one addition to the house had been made. It was also stated that the house was crammed full of ghosts. He had endeavoured to draw the ghosts with toasted cheese, and, as that did not succeed, he tried lobster salad. People came to see for themselves, and sent from all parts to Cranford. One person offered to drive the ghosts out by electricity—a decidedly modern method of exorcism!

Another interesting residence near Gloucester is Tibberton Court, in the heart of a famous fruit district. Here the late Mr. W. P. Price, M.P. for Gloucester, and Railway Commissioner, lived. Mr. Price became possessed of a good slice out of the wealth left by "Jemmy" Wood, the eccentric millionaire linendraper and banker of Gloucester, of whom many a humorous story is extant. The Tibberton Estate passes to Mr. W. P. Price's grandson, who will one day be rich beyond the dreams of avarice. He spends a portion of the year at the Court with his mother, the widow of Major W. E. Price, who is a daughter of the late Sir T. Phillips, of Welcombe, Stratford-on-Avon, and consequently a sister-in-law of Sir George Trevelyan. Near Tibberton Court is Meredith, the residence of Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., M.P., who makes Indian and Scotch subjects his special study and care.

Sir John Farnaby Lennard is rightly regarded as one of the Grand Old Men of Kent. A large portion of his fourscore years has been spent in the service of his county, in both a civil and a military capacity. He is the Chairman of the Kent County Council, and the Lieut.-Col. of the County Artillery Militia. For many years he has interested himself in Poor Law matters, and is the Chairman of the Bromley Board of Guardians. He is a familiar figure at the annual Poor Law Conferences held in London.

Wickham Court, Sir John's country seat, is a fine old ivy-clad mansion, which has been in the possession of the Lennard family for three centuries. It stands on a hill overlooking the old world village of West Wickham, on the outskirts of Kent—a secluded spot where Mr. Mellin, of infants' food fame has built an imposing mansion—Wickham Court bears a striking resemblence to Holland House. Picturesque grounds and well-trimmed lawns surround Wickham Court. A straight stretch of turf between neatly trimmed yews is known as "Anne Boleyn's Walk," there being a tradition to the effect that this was a favourite promenade of the Queen and her royal but fickle lover. Anne was a frequent visitor here at the time the property was in the hands of her uncle, Sir Thomas Haydon. In one of the windows are her initials and those of King Henry, entwined with a "true lover's knot."

Mr. John Cator, who has been elected a member of the London School Board in succession to Mr. Evelyn Cecil, is one of the young men who bids fair to go far. At the 1892 election he had the temerity to oppose Mr. (now Mr. Justice) Cozens-Hardy in the North Norfolk Division, where his family have some interest, but young Mr. Cator had to content himself with having the letters "J.P." after his name. He is the private secretary to Mr. Chaplin, and is very popular in official circles. The Cator family own nearly the whole of Beckenham in Kent, a rapidly-developing district which has proved a veritable goldmine to them. They hold an autocratic sway over Beckenham, even going so far as to control the running of Sunday trains on the South-Eastern line, which passes through a portion of the estate.

The recent appearance of Mr. Sydney Gedge, M. P., in the pulpit of St. Ethelburga's Church, Bishopsgate Street, has aroused considerable interest. It is not often that a legislator figures as a preacher in an Anglican church, although several have followed the notable example of the late Mr. Gladstone and officiated as lay readers. Mr. H. S. Foster, the member for Lowestoft, for some years was a lay preacher in the Rochester diocese. Another City magnate who similarly combined the serving of "God and Mammon," was Sir Joseph Savory, M. P. During his mayoralty, eight years ago. Sir [illegible]seph provided some interesting copy for the [illegible]pers on it being found that a sermon he had [illegible]livered had been borrowed from Spurgeon's [illegible]tensive collection, without acknowledgment [illegible] the source.

Amongst Nonconformists, the combination of preacher and parliamentarian is very common. A few weeks since, Mr. F. Maddison, the Labour member for the Brightside Division, delivered a temperance sermon from the pulpit of Anerley Congregational Church. Mr. Albert Spicer, M.P. for Monmouth Boroughs, was at one time, an active lay preacher amongst the Congregationalists, and used to read the lessons in the church at Woodford. Mr. Joseph Arch, like other Labour leaders, gained proficiency in public speaking as a Methodist local preacher.

There is a story that many, many years ago, under the stress of poverty, and before he earned money at his real work, the now famous R.A. offered his services, as a player on the zither, to the manager of the old reliable show at St. James's Hall, and was refused! Indeed, Professor Herkomer had a hard struggle in his youth. His mother simply devoted her life to him; she was a musician, and she gave lessons to enable him to pursue his studies at Munich. She died some years ago, and in his native village he has erected a very beautiful tower to her memory.

MAKING MONEY OUT OF SUICIDES.

WITH her widowed mother she lived in comfort and happiness in their pleasant village among the hills of north China. Her father had left them a respectable income, and all the matchmakers of the district had their eyes on her, and were indefatigable in their efforts to bring about her botrothal to more or less suitable clients. Neighbouring families with marriageable daughters did not like to see her get all this attention. Were not their own daughters more charming, if not endowed with as much of this world's wealth?

One day a neighbour, with envenomed tongue, set a story agoing which affected the honour of this maiden, and shortly after some of her young friends in a fit of anger or jealousy retailed the same in her hearing. Poor thing, it completely upset her. What could she do but resort to the time-honoured method of settling such matters. Her mother's well filled opium-box was near, and that evening she took a large dose of the drug ere retiring to rest. In the morning she was stiff in death.

Who was the cause of this? Whose evil tongue had vexed her so as to drive her to end her days? These questions were soon answered in Chinese fashion. The official was apprised of the sad event, and as the families concerned were pretty well to do, good sums of money had to be spent in the yamen ere the inquest could be held. After it was over further sums had to be spent by families who rightly or wrongly were accused of having driven the young girl to her end. All the neighbours are poorer and sadder through this occurrence, which has only benefitted the one with the high sounding title "father and mother of the people."

Did the official class throughout the Empire actually fill the place they are in thory supposed to hold, there would be fewer occurrences of the kind recorded above.

Possibly, the majority of Chinese suicides are from motives such as the following. They have lost "face" in the world. Grief or anger has been too much for them. The most common, however, is the desire for vengeance on their enemies. The majority of foreigners think that their idea is that the disembodied spirit will return and haunt and hurt, and bring all sorts of ill upon those who have injured them in life. This may be so but as a rule they have another idea. They know that the parties who have caused will have to pay a considerable sum to the mandarin who of necessity will investigate the case. The writer heard it stated by one who could with authority speak of the case just mentioned "that if the mandarin had twenty *such* suicides in his district he would become a very wealthy man." Behaviour of this kind is more in keeping with the character of the landshark of a low lodging house than of the representative of a great Empire.

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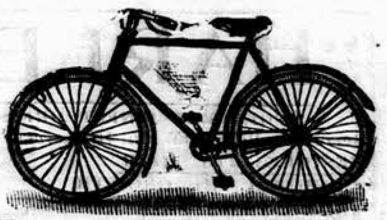

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